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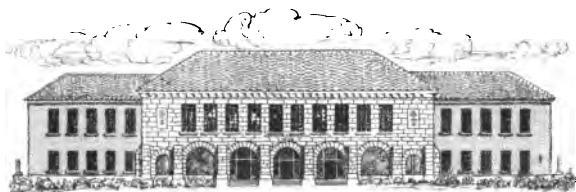
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# THE STORY OF COLUMBUS AND MAGELLAN

LAWLER





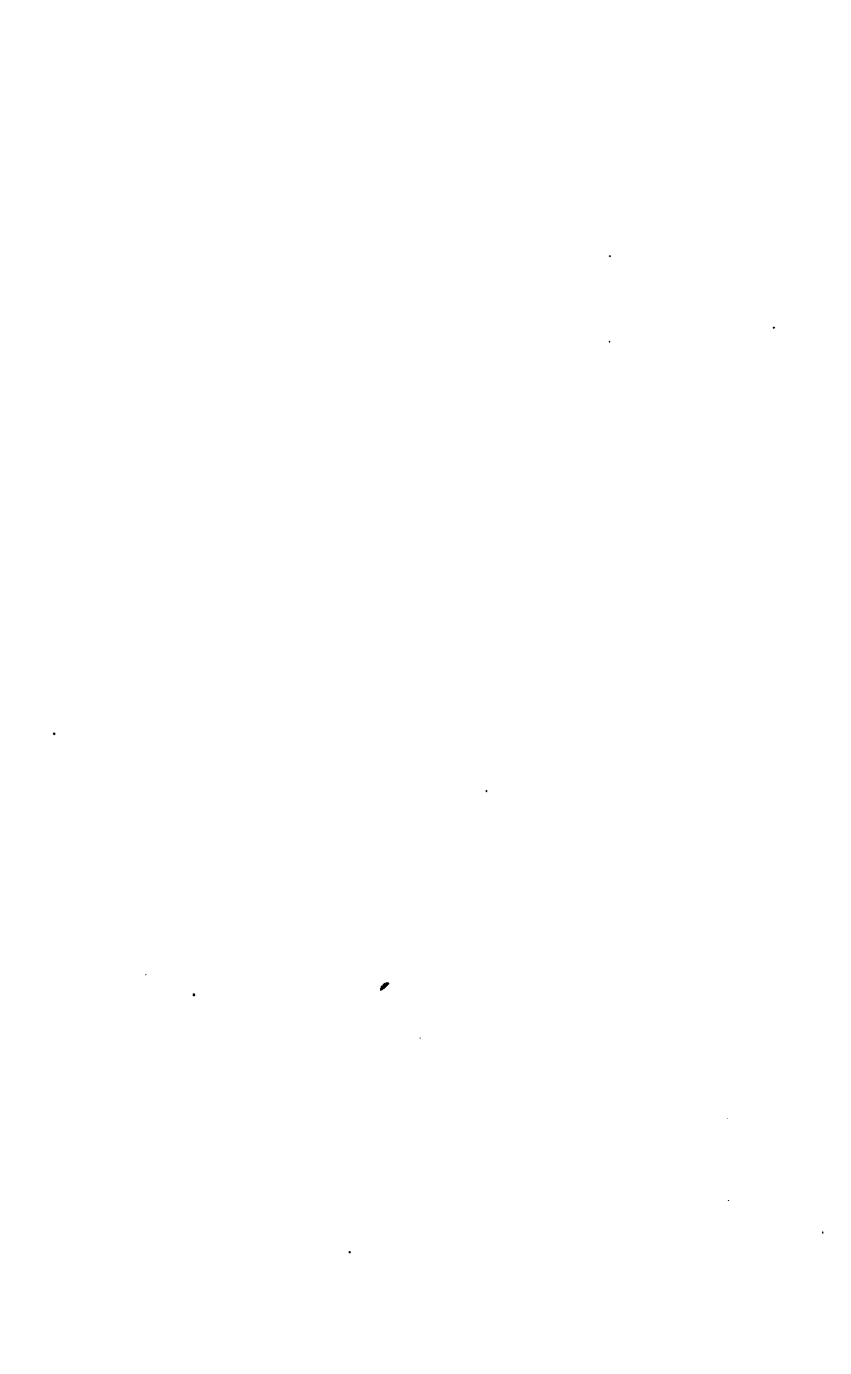
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*Christopher Columbus*

# The Story of Columbus and Magellan

BY

THOMAS BONAVENTURE LAWLER, A.M.

AUTHOR OF "ESSENTIALS OF AMERICAN HISTORY"

"He gained a world; he gave that world  
Its grandest lesson: On! Sail on!"

—JOAQUIN MILLER: "COLUMBUS."

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TO  
ALEXIS EVERETT FRYE  
IN REMEMBRANCE OF HAPPY DAYS  
IN THE ANTILLES

79388

## PREFACE

THE discovery of America by Columbus and the passage of Magellan's ship around the globe, remarks Guillemard, are the two greatest deeds in the history of geography.

Through these two voyages Spain laid the foundation of that wonderful colonial power which began at the end of the fifteenth century and was destined to pass away at the dawn of the twentieth. In this small volume the author has tried to picture a few of the stirring events of those epoch-making days.

T. B. L.

OCTOBER 18, 1904.

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# COLUMBUS AND MAGELLAN

## CHAPTER I

### THE PORTUGUESE EXPLORERS (1394-1580)

**1. Prince Henry.**— In early times the Portuguese were the best sailors in Europe. Let us see why. Spain had cut them off from the rest of Europe, except by water. Their own land lay along the coast of the great Atlantic. Thus the easiest way to reach other lands was in ships.

Only a small part of the world was then known. The sailors were eager to find new lands. They wished also to find a way to reach India in their ships. India was the land from which spices and silks were sent to Europe.

Prince Henry was one of the most famous sailors of early times. For this reason he was

## Columbus and Magellan

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called "Prince Henry the Navigator." He was the son of John I, the greatest king of Portugal. His mother was Philippa of Lancaster, a sister of Henry IV, king of England.

The prince was born about five hundred years ago, in the year 1394. When a young man he fought against the Moors of northern Africa. There he planned to break the power of the Moors, so that he might spread the Christian religion over the known world. He wished also to increase the trade of his country with the people of Africa. So he sent ships to explore the coast.

Since he was the son of a king, Prince Henry might have lived at ease in a palace. But he chose a life of hard work. On a high cliff facing the sea, in the southwest part of his country, he founded a school for sailors. He had no printed books for them to study, as the printing press had not yet been invented. He had no charts to show how to sail along the coasts or far out to sea. No lighthouses stood along the shores to point the way. The compass<sup>1</sup> had been

<sup>1</sup> A simple compass was made as early as the twelfth century. A needle was rubbed with a magnet and fastened to a straw so that

## The Portuguese Explorers

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known for some time, but sailors still feared to steer their ships far from the land.

The good prince taught the men how to sail ships, how to guide them by the sun and the stars, and how to take care of them in storms. He sent ships southward along the coast of Africa, but they did not go far, as the sailors were afraid to take long voyages.

There were many reasons for the fears which these sailors felt.

Up to this time men had traveled only over the lands or on the rivers or inland seas. The great ocean, it was thought, was the home of evil spirits and monsters. Whirlpools would sink the vessels if they sailed far to the south. On the west coast of Africa was a point of land where the waters were generally very rough. As there were many rocks scattered about in the sea along this coast, it was thought that any vessel which tried to pass here would be wrecked. The ocean current was said to be so strong that no ship could sail against it. To this point of land was it would float. When this straw was placed in the water, it turned at once to the magnetic pole. For many years captains were afraid to use the compass lest they be accused of being in league with evil spirits.



## Columbus and Magellan

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given the name cape Bojador, which means "out-stretched," because it was believed that the rocks and currents stretched themselves out here to seize any vessels that might try to sail by. South of this cape no one could live, the sailors thought. There were no people here, no trees, and no grass. The ocean was only six feet deep, and even if a vessel should pass cape Bojador, it would never be able to return home again against the strong current.

Such were a few of the ideas of these days, and we need not wonder that the sailors were afraid to go on long voyages over the ocean.

At last in 1434 the spell was broken. A brave sailor led his ships beyond this dreaded cape. The terrors of the ocean, which had frightened the men of Europe and had kept back for centuries the exploration of the coast of Africa, were found to be mere fables. It was Prince Henry who urged his sailors ever onward toward the south. To him is due the credit of removing from men's minds the fears and terrors of the ocean. He is, for this reason, called "the father of modern geographical discovery." His motto, as we see on his coat of arms, was "Desire to Do



*Vasco da Gama*

## Columbus and Magellan

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Well." It is to the honor of the good prince that his life was devoted to that object—doing well for his people and the world.

2. **Rounding the Cape of Good Hope.** — Prince Henry died in 1460. The Portuguese sailors still crept slowly down the coast of Africa. In fact it was not until eleven years after Prince Henry's death that they reached the equator. They had been told that the waters there were so hot that they would all be destroyed. As they sailed on before the gentle breezes over the calm ocean, they saw none of the terrible things that were said to haunt these regions. Thus one by one the stories of monsters and dangers were proved to be false. The sailors became bolder and bolder, and were even anxious to push farther southward to see what lands and people were to be found there. Above all, they hoped to find a passage around Africa, by which their ships could go to India and the Spice islands.

In 1486 Bartholomew Di'az reached the southern point of Africa. It had taken all these years to find it, although by following the coast line it was only six thousand miles away. Di'az set up on the shore a pillar to mark his great discovery.

## The Portuguese Explorers

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As his vessels had suffered severely in the storms which raged there, he named this southern point of Africa the cape of Storms. He now returned to Portugal. There was great rejoicing when his vessels appeared once more after an absence of almost a year and a half. They entered the Tagus river and sailed up to the city of Lisbon.

The king of Portugal received them with truly royal greetings. But when Di'az told him that he had named the long-sought-for point of Africa the cape of Storms, the king shook his head. With his pen he changed the name on the chart. He called it cape of Good Hope, because it opened a water route to India, with the promise of riches and prosperity to the kingdom of Portugal.

**3. Vasco da Gama discovers a Water Route to India.** — It was now probable that a route to India by water had been found. But the Portuguese, instead of sending vessels at once to make the journey, allowed ten years to pass in idleness. A new king, however, now came to the throne. His name was Dom Manoel. He had something of Prince Henry's spirit, and at once set to work preparing for a voyage of discovery beyond the



*The Belem Tower, Lisbon*

## The Portuguese Explorers

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cape of Good Hope. One day he stood at the palace window looking out and wondering what man in his kingdom would lead to success the fleet he was about to fit out for India.

Just at that moment a nobleman named Vasco da Gama came in sight of the window. The king believed that some good fortune had sent Da Gama there at that moment. He summoned him to his presence and offered him command of the fleet. Da Gama of course gladly accepted the honor. Vessels were at once prepared for the long journey. These vessels, four in number, were built especially for the voyage and were made very strong, as they knew how violent were the storms in the southern seas. The fleet sailed July 8, 1497. The pilot had been with DÍaz when the cape of Good Hope was discovered ten years before, and therefore knew the way.

The four vessels crept slowly southward along the coast of Africa. They saw cape Bojador, and perhaps laughed as they recalled the tales of the dangers to be met there. Onward they passed and crossed the equator. They saw in the skies the famous group of stars called the Southern Cross which had first been seen by Europeans only

## Columbus and Magellan

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forty-three years before. It was November when Da Gama's fleet reached the southern point of Africa. Here his vessels met violent storms and for a time were in great danger. Yet he did not give up hope, and at last rounded the cape. Sailing up the east coast of Africa, he reached on Christmas Day (1497) a port where he could get shelter. The Portuguese word for Christmas is *Natal*. Therefore they gave to that place the name which it bears to this day.

On this east coast of Africa Da Gama met an Arab pilot who led the fleet to India. It was in May, 1498, ten months after leaving Lisbon, that the fleet, with flags flying and guns booming, arrived at Calicut. This is a port on the southwestern coast of India. At last the long dream of Europe was a reality. Portugal now had an all-water route to India.

Let us enter with Da Gama the bazaars of Calicut. The beautiful buildings were filled with the richest fabrics and most costly spices gathered by the Arabs. From all parts of India were collected valuable woods inlaid with pearl, and cloths embroidered with gold and silver. From the Moluccas or Spice islands came cloves,



*Scene in India*



## Columbus and Magellan

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nutmegs, and cinnamon; the great island of Borneo sent camphor; the highly prized fragrant sandalwood was brought from Timor; Sumatra furnished gold, while from China came gums, silks, and other costly goods.

The Portuguese looked with longing eyes at the wonderful shops with their silks, jewels, and spices. They said to themselves, "We must become masters of the trade that gives such wealth to these people." It was natural that the Arabs should dislike to see these Portuguese in India. They feared that the visitors would sometime take from them this valuable trade of the East. Their fears were justified, for it was not long before the struggle between the Arabs and the Portuguese took place.

After years of battle the Arabs were defeated, and the Portuguese had in their hands the rich trade of the East. As a result, Portugal became the first of European nations in commerce, and its capital, Lisbon, was soon the richest city in Europe.

The glory of Portugal, however, soon passed away. She lost her independence and was united to Spain in 1580. For sixty years she was ruled

## The Portuguese Explorers

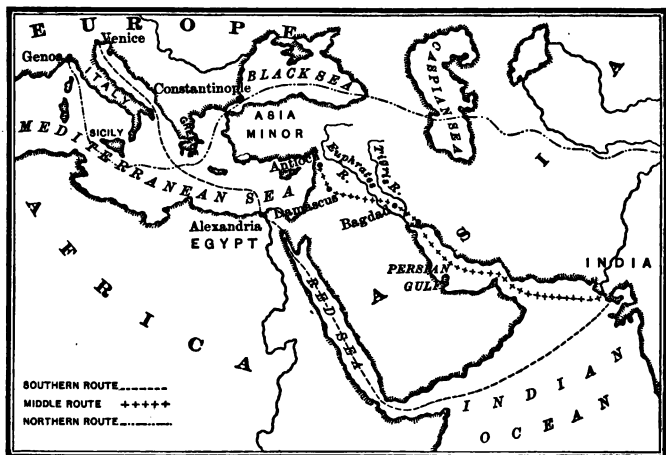
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by the Spanish Crown. During this time her trade with the East was taken from her. Most of her lands in the Orient were seized by other nations, and the flag of Portugal was no longer seen in the waters that it had opened to the ships of Europe.

## CHAPTER II

### COLUMBUS AND HIS DISCOVERIES (1446-1492)

4. **Need of New Routes to the Indies.**— We have already seen how anxious Prince Henry had been to increase the trade of his native land,—



*Routes of Trade between India and Cities of Southern Europe*

Portugal. He had hoped to do this by finding a water route to India. At that time the trade between Europe and the East was almost entirely

## Columbus and His Discoveries

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in the hands of the great Mediterranean cities, Genoa and Venice. This eastern trade consisted in the exportation of spices, precious stones, ivory, silks, and dyestuffs.

From the map we can see the routes of the Genoese and Venetian traders. Genoa had trading posts at Constantinople and on the Black sea. The commerce of Venice came through the Indian ocean and the Red sea. Suddenly these cities saw their trade with the East cut off. Let us see how this came about. For over one hundred years a barbaric Tartar tribe, called the Turks, had lived in eastern Europe. During a still earlier century they had been in Asia Minor. This tribe now appeared in arms before the walls of Constantinople. After a brief struggle the city fell (1453). This shut off the trade route of the Genoese through the Black sea to India.

The Venetians did not succeed much better, as their route across Egypt was made almost useless from the heavy dues they had to pay for the passage of goods. The minds of men were therefore turning more and more to seek new routes to the East at the very time that the discoverer of America was born.



*Venice*

## Columbus and His Discoveries

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**5. Birthplace and Youth of Columbus.** — Genoa, the birthplace of Columbus, was, in the middle of the fifteenth century, one of the greatest cities of Europe. It was the center of the trade of the Mediterranean sea. Here lived men who had made a life study of the science of sailing ships. The best sea charts of that age were drawn here. Many of the Christian scholars, who were driven out of Constantinople when that city fell, came here. The Arabs had taught geography to these scholars; they had also told them of the wonderful riches of India and the Orient, and now western Europe heard these stories from the new teachers. Columbus was born about 1446. His father was a worker on cloth, and in this humble labor the young Columbus spent his early youth. At the age of fourteen he went on his first voyage, sailing to all parts of the Mediterranean. He was a faithful student, and quickly learned how to sail a vessel. In his leisure moments he studied geography and history, and learned to draw maps. Yet life on the sea at this time was not by any means an easy one.

To seize without right a vessel belonging to another is piracy to-day. It was very different



*Genoa*

## Columbus and His Discoveries

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in the days of Columbus's youth. The states of Italy frequently warred against one another and seized each other's ships wherever they met them. The Moors sailed back and forth, capturing vessels, and generally killing the crews or selling them into slavery. From some of the provinces of Spain, especially from Catalonia, fleets went out to capture merchant vessels. There was no right on the seas but might, and a vessel was obliged to be always on the watch, ready to fight its way from one harbor to another.

For fourteen years Columbus lived this life of danger on the sea except when he went to Genoa to help his father in making cloth. No doubt at this time he began to dream of the great project which in later years ruled his life. This project was the discovery of new lands to the westward and a new route to the Indies.

In keeping with the spirit of the age Columbus was of a deeply religious nature. He hoped to secure sufficient money to raise an army and rescue the Holy Sepulcher from the Turks. He saw little hope, however, of obtaining any aid for his scheme in Italy. He therefore set out to offer his services to other countries, as so many



## Columbus and Magellan

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other Italians have done. Among the most famous of these men who brought riches and glory to a foreign flag were Cabot, Verrazano, and Vespuccius.

**6. Columbus in Portugal.**—Columbus went to the capital of Portugal,—the beautiful city of Lisbon. There were good reasons for his selection of this city. Here lived many sailors who had made long voyages. Ships were ever going and coming to and from distant lands. There were many map-makers here who knew of all the recent discoveries in geography. He believed his project would be more favorably looked upon in a city where men studied geography, and whence vessels were being sent out on voyages of discovery.

Immediately upon his arrival Columbus began to earn his bread. He made charts and maps. He took cruises along the coast of Africa and to the Madeira islands. He even went on a long journey to England and Iceland. During this time he was studying the reports of the early Portuguese voyages. He examined carefully the stories of islands that were said to be in the Atlantic.

Some of these stories are full of interest. One

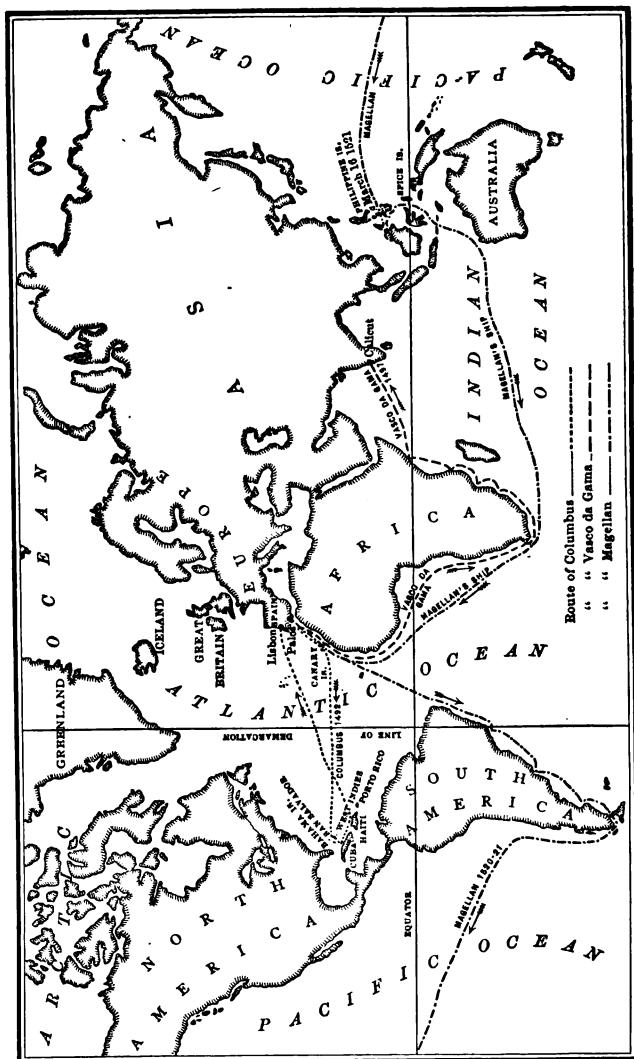
## Columbus and His Discoveries

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told of an island named Antilla, which was said to have been settled by a king of Spain. This king was named Roderick, and he was defeated in battle (A.D. 711) by the Moors. It was believed that after his defeat he fled with many of his soldiers to the island named Antilla in the great Atlantic ocean. Of course the island did not exist, but its name was afterward given to the islands of the West Indies.

This is only an example of many similar stories. What led men to believe so firmly in them was the fact that the map-makers placed these islands on their maps. There they may be seen to this day, on the maps and charts that were made at that time. It is fortunate, perhaps, that this was done. To Columbus they seemed to be stepping stones to the great lands of the West.

While Columbus was still working on the plans of a westward journey, he heard of an astronomer who lived at Florence, in Italy. This famous man was named Toscanelli. Columbus wished to know what Toscanelli thought of the project, and therefore wrote to him. In a short time he received a map and an answer to his letter. Toscanelli wrote that he had no doubt that a



Three Great Voyages of Discovery

## Columbus and His Discoveries

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westward route was the shortest to the rich lands of the East and the kingdom of the Great Khan. This kingdom, he believed, was less than four thousand miles from Portugal.

Toscanelli in his letter quoted the words of the great traveler, Marco Polo, who had visited the capital of the Great Khan. This city, according to Polo, was very large, its walls being twenty-four miles around. There were twelve gates. Over each gate was a beautiful palace. The streets were wide and the houses large and stately. The palace of the Great Khan had lofty walls and roofs covered with gold and silver. The staircases were of marble. The hall was so large that six thousand persons could at the same time sit at table there. Can we wonder that Columbus, as he read these words, started with new energy to carry out his plans?

About this time a book was published which led Columbus onward with new hopes. It was written in Latin. Its title in English was "The Image of the World." This work gave the ideas on geography of great men, even from the early days of Greece. It showed that there was no doubt in the minds of most of these men that Asia

## Columbus and Magellan

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was directly opposite Europe. Columbus studied this book day and night, and often wrote his own opinion on the side of the page. In Seville to-day this work is shown with the notes made by the discoverer's own hand.

At last his charts were finished, and Columbus wrote out his reasons for the belief in a westward route across the great Atlantic. He sought the king of Portugal and laid his plans before him. The king listened with great interest. Columbus showed him that the idea of the world being round was not a new one. For two thousand years thinking men among all nations had believed it. Columbus also declared that if the world were round, three-quarters of it was already known.

Sailors had gone as far west as the Cape Verde islands off the coast of Africa. To the east Marco Polo had traveled as far as China, Japan, and the great ocean, later named the Pacific. Columbus believed that the distance from the Cape Verde islands eastward to Japan was three-fourths of the entire distance around the world. The remaining one-fourth could therefore be easily explored. The islands that were supposed to be scattered over the Atlantic ocean would make the voyage

## Columbus and His Discoveries

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to Japan, China, and India still easier. He could stop at them, he said, as he sailed westward.

Columbus, of course, made an error in the size of the earth. It is much larger than he had dreamed. It is indeed fortunate that he made the error. If he had known that Asia is more than ten thousand miles from Spain by the westward route, he would not have been able to secure ships or men to go on such an expedition. It is probable that he himself would not have dared to make the attempt to go such a distance though the Sea of Darkness, as the Atlantic was then called, with its dangers and fabled monsters.

After hearing the words of Columbus and examining the charts, the king of Portugal appointed a council to consider the matter. This council after some study decided against the scheme. The king accepted the decision of the council, and told Columbus the project was not one that could be carried out with hope of success. With a sad heart Columbus took his charts and left the court. But he was not ready to give up. If Portugal did not wish to take part in the voyage of discovery, he would go to Spain, where he hoped for better success.

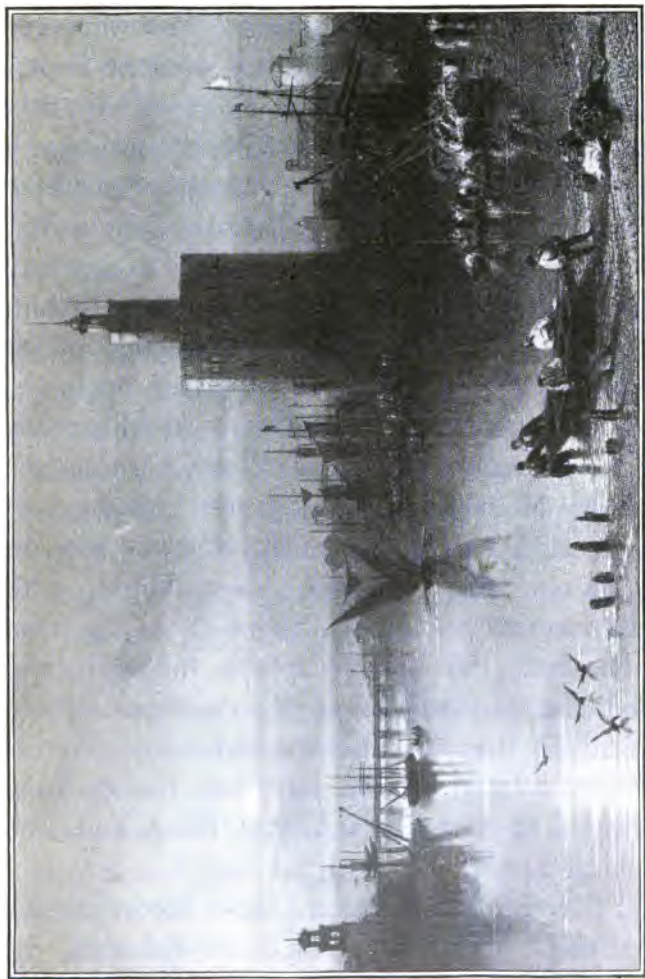
## Columbus and Magellan

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As his wife had died while he was pleading with the king, there was now no tie to bind him to Portugal. With his little son Diego, he set forth on foot on the long and tiresome journey to Andalusía, the fair province of southern Spain.

7. **Columbus arrives in Spain.** — It was in January, 1485, that he reached the river Tinto. On the banks of this stream is the little town of Palos. On all sides of the valley stretched beautiful vineyards and gardens. A short distance from the town, on a high bluff overlooking the sea, the Franciscans had built a monastery called La Rábida. Up this hill one could have seen, on that January day, the tired traveler Columbus leading his little son. The road was sandy; dark pines at times hid the travelers from view. At last the gate was reached. Footsore and weary Columbus sat down to rest. In the monastery was a young monk named Marchena. He saw the tired travelers, and gladly gave them food.

There was something in the face of Columbus that told the good Franciscan that the stranger at the gate was no ordinary traveler. He asked



*The Golden Tower, Seville*



## Columbus and Magellan

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Columbus where he was going. The wanderer told him the story of his life and what he hoped to do in Spain. He showed Marchena his plans and the charts for a voyage to the westward. The Franciscan studied the charts and became at once a believer in the ideas of his visitor. He promised to aid Columbus in every way possible, and asked that Diego be left with him to be educated, while Columbus hurried on to Seville to see the king and queen of Spain.

**8. Columbus meets Isabella.** — At this time Spain was at war with the Moors. Let us see who the Moors were. They were followers of Mohammed, a religious leader who was born in Arabia and had preached a new religion with great success. His followers not only overran Arabia and Persia, even to the Indus river of Hindustan, but swept along the coast in northern Africa till they reached the Atlantic. Across the narrow strait which separates Europe from Africa they saw the beautiful fields and rich cities of Spain.

In the year 711 of our era these Moors crossed to Europe, invaded Spain, and defeated the armies sent against them. City after city fell

## Columbus and His Discoveries

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into their hands, until the whole of Spain, except the mountains of the northwest, was in their power. They built large cities, erected beautiful mosques and palaces, and believed that their rule would last forever.

But the Spaniards, though defeated, did not give up. Hiding in the mountains, they kept together small bands of men. Slowly but surely they regained the territory they had lost. After seven hundred years they were so successful that the Moors had only one stronghold left — the city of Granada. In this city was the famous palace called the Alhambra, where the Moorish king lived. His power, however, was now nearly at an end, for the armies of Spain were before the walls of Granada, demanding the surrender of the city.

This was the condition of Spain in 1486, when Columbus reached there. It was not a favorable time to consider plans for a voyage across unknown waters, yet Columbus did not delay.

Ferdinand and Isabella, the king and queen of Spain, were at Cordova. This beautiful city is in southern Spain, not many miles from Seville. It is on the stream which the Arabs



*The Giralda Tower, Seville*

## Columbus and His Discoveries

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named in their language Guadalquivir — the great river.

Here Columbus had the good fortune to see the queen, who was at this time thirty-seven years of age. Historians have told of her beautiful face, her clear blue eyes, and queenly bearing. Her kindly smile cheered Columbus as he unfolded his plans. He would add, he said, another empire to her crown — an empire beyond the seas. There one might find cities rich beyond any in her dominions. There, he believed, lived millions of human beings, to whom he would carry the light of the Christian Faith.

Columbus could not have presented his plans to any ruler more in sympathy with him at the very beginning. Isabella had drawn around her the greatest men of the land, — the leaders in science, in literature, and in the affairs of state. Rewards from her hand came to any one who helped his fellow-man. She aided in the education of the people, and through her assistance the great University of Salamanca became one of the most famous seats of learning in Europe.

It was to this court that Columbus was invited. He explained to Queen Isabella how he



*Queen Isabella*

## Columbus and His Discoveries

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expected to sail, he showed by his charts how short a distance Asia was from Europe, and told of the glory and wealth that would come to Spain through the discovery of new lands and an easy and short route to the Spice islands and India. Isabella listened eagerly to his story and asked a body of geographers, astronomers, and other learned men to give their opinion. After a review of the arguments of Columbus and an examination of the charts, they decided that it was not possible to find new lands to the westward nor to reach India by that route.

Columbus must have felt his heart sink when he heard the decision of the council. Were all his years of toil and study to end in failure? Was the great rich empire in the west to be discovered by others? It was indeed a dark hour for the great sailor.

While the vote of the council had been unfavorable to Columbus, he had made many friends among its members by the clear statement of his plans. These friends later helped him to carry to success his great enterprise.

There was little hope, however, in presenting further plans for westward voyages until the wars



*Columbus before the Council*

## Columbus and His Discoveries

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that occupied the attention of the nation were ended by the overthrow of the Moors. Columbus, therefore, decided to join the Spanish army, and he served in the battles of southern Spain. That no chance of success might, in the meantime, be lost, he sent his brother Bartholomew to see the king of England. That monarch, however, did not favor the idea, and Bartholomew then went to France, where he hoped he might be more successful.

**9. Fall of Granada. Columbus's Plan accepted. —** The days were now passing into months and the months into years. The plan of Columbus was still as far as ever from success. He therefore made up his mind to go to France and to join his brother. Desiring to see once more his faithful friend at La Rábida, he left Seville and went to the monastery where he had been so kindly received. Marchena hastened to welcome him. By good fortune Columbus now met the prior of the monastery, Juan Perez, who had been the confessor of Queen Isabella. Columbus told him of his failure to interest the Spanish court in his plans. Perez at once offered to assist him by calling on the queen. That very night he set out on his mule.



## Columbus and Magellan

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It was a long journey of two hundred miles to Granada, where the queen was staying with the army. The roads were rough, and the aged man suffered severely as he rode, at times through the open country, at times through the wild mountains. At last he reached Granada. Before him rose the walls of the city. In the great plain below Granada a new town, Santa Fé, had been built for the Spanish soldiers. Here Perez met Isabella and urged her to favor the plan of Columbus. It would be a great blow to the power of Spain, he said, if some other nation should discover these new lands. At the same time he showed the good queen how her support of the project might lead millions to the knowledge of the Christian Faith.

The queen ordered him to send for Columbus. Upon receiving the letter the great navigator at once set out for Granada. He arrived there in time to see the fall of that Moorish capital. Seven hundred and eighty-one years had passed since the Moors had crossed the strait from Africa into Spain. Their power was now broken and their last stronghold had been taken. The Moorish rule of Spain was ended forever.



*The Alhambra*

## Columbus and Magellan

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In the afternoon of the 2d of January, 1492, Columbus saw the silver cross placed on the highest tower of the Alhambra—the beautiful palace of the Moors. Slowly the flag of Ferdinand and Isabella rose over the groves and towers and palaces of Granada, amid the echoes of booming cannon and the cheers of the joyful people.

It was now a favorable time to again bring forward the plan for a westward journey to new lands. With the war successfully ended, the happy queen once more listened to Columbus, and favored the project.

For a second time a council met, but the demands of Columbus were declared to be beyond reason. Columbus refused to yield, and set out for France once more. He had scarcely gone six miles when he heard the noise of hoofs behind him. He looked around and saw a messenger from Queen Isabella, who asked him to return to the court.

At last he was successful. The queen agreed to his terms, and promised, if necessary, to sell her jewels to fit out his vessels. Columbus was made Admiral of the Ocean for life and

## Columbus and His Discoveries

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governor of all lands he might discover. One tenth of all the gold found would belong to him. His little son Diego was made a page at the court of the queen. This was a great honor which had been granted only to those of royal blood, or to sons of men who held high offices in the country.

Columbus now kissed the hand of the queen and left Granada. After eighteen years he felt that he was at last on the road to success. He was indeed a happy man as he hurried along the highway to the distant town of Palos.

**10. Preparations for the Great Voyage.**—Columbus soon arrived once more at the little town of Palos and saw his friends at La Rábida. For some offense against the crown of Spain the people of Palos were ordered by a royal letter to furnish Columbus with two vessels and sufficient sailors to man them. This letter of the king and queen was read to the people in the little church of Palos. The horror of the simple folk, when they heard the royal order, knew no bounds. They believed the vessels were doomed to certain destruction and the sailors to certain death.

For a time it looked as if the expedition would



*Columbus receiving His Commission*

## Columbus and His Discoveries

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never be fitted out. Sailors refused to go and the vessels could not be secured. In fact, it was not until a wealthy shipowner and pilot, Martin Alonzo Pinzón, agreed to take part in the voyage, that the vessels were obtained. Sufficient sailors were at last with great difficulty gathered from Palos and the towns along the coast. To secure enough men, however, it had been necessary for the king to issue an order that all charges against any sailor for crimes should be suspended until two months after the return of the expedition.

It was the beginning of August when the vessels were ready for the great journey. The *Santa Mari'a* was only one hundred tons. She was sixty-three feet in length, and had a deck. From her masthead flew the flag of Columbus. The *Pinta* was only fifty tons. Her captain was Martin Pinzón. Among her sailors was Juan Bermudez, who later discovered and gave his name to the Bermuda islands. The third vessel was forty tons, and was called the *Niña*. She was under the command of Vicente Pinzón. There were, it is believed, eighty-eight persons in the expedition.

On the 2d of August, when everything was

## Columbus and Magellan

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ready, Columbus and his men went to the little church at Palos, where solemn prayers were offered for the success of the great voyage. The following morning, just as the sun was rising over the hills, Columbus flung aloft the flag of Castile and raised his anchor. The crowd on the banks of the river waved their farewells with tears in their eyes. Slowly the three vessels drifted down the river and into the great Atlantic. The sails were filled with the strong breezes, and the little fleet was soon lost on the distant horizon. The most eventful journey in the world's history had begun.

**II. The Journey across the Atlantic.**— The vessels were headed toward the southwest. In a few days Columbus saw the Canary islands, with the great volcano of Tenerife towering to the clouds. The volcano was in violent eruption, and some of the sailors were filled with fear at the sight of the clouds of smoke and steam that poured forth from the crater. Columbus remained for some days at these islands to repair the vessels which had already begun to leak.

On the 6th of September they left the Canaries. Their course now lay to the westward,



*Departure of Calumbus*



## Columbus and Magellan

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but they made little or no headway for three days, as the vessels remained almost motionless in the calm which settled around them. These were days of great anxiety for Columbus, as he had been told that three Portuguese vessels were lying in wait to capture him and his fleet. On the 9th of September, however, a strong breeze blew up and the little ships soon lost sight of the Canary islands. They were now fairly out on the broad Atlantic.

As the last trace of land faded from view on the horizon, many of the sailors wept aloud. Behind them were home, family, and friends; before them a boundless ocean and unknown dangers. Probably most of the sailors truly believed that they would never again see their native land. Columbus, however, with the greatest kindness calmed them. He said they would soon reach land and cities of untold wealth, and they would all return in safety, with great riches and honors. At these words the sailors became more contented.

The methods used in those early days to find the position of a vessel at sea were very unsatisfactory. One of the means used by Columbus

## Columbus and His Discoveries

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was very simple. He noted carefully the passage of the ships through the water, and decided they were sailing about four miles an hour. He therefore reckoned that with every turn of his hourglass the fleet had traveled a distance of four miles. This method proved to be quite accurate, as the little vessels were now in the path of the northeast trade winds. These winds blow at a steady pace day and night to the westward, and the fleet sailed easily before them over a smooth, tropical sea.

While these winds aided the vessels, they were a cause of great fear to the sailors. If the wind always blew steadily from the east, how would it be possible, they asked, for them to sail homeward again against such constant winds? It was in fact not until the 22d of September that a wind arose from the west. Although it did not last long, it at least gave for a time new courage to the seamen.

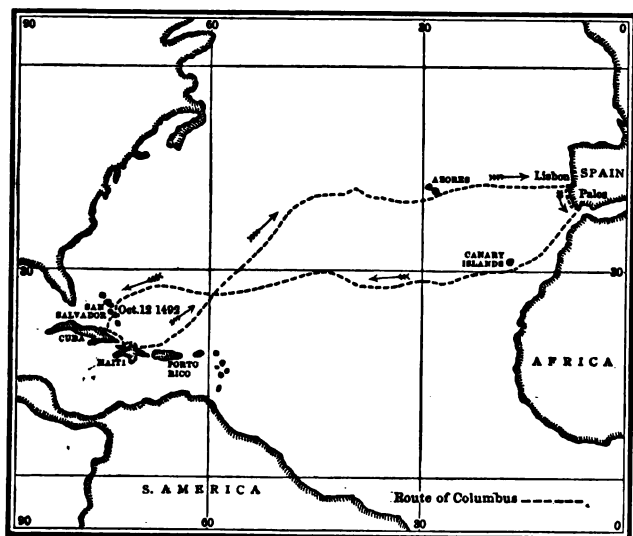
During the voyage many interesting things had been seen. They had run into that vast stretch of floating seaweed in the mid-Atlantic named the Sargasso sea. The sailors now feared that the ocean was becoming shallow, and that their vessels were in danger of shipwreck. Others



*Quelling the Mutiny*

## Columbus and His Discoveries

believed that they would become so entangled in the seaweed that they could never escape. Scarcely had they passed beyond the Sargasso sea without disaster, when the *Pinta* signaled



*The First Voyage of Columbus*

that land was in sight. All looked anxiously, and hymns of praise were sung, but alas! it was only a bank of clouds that quickly dissolved.

As the little fleet sailed on day after day before the genial trade wind, discontent arose with greater



*Scene in the West Indies*

## Columbus and His Discoveries

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force every hour, but the admiral ever kept his westward course. On the 7th of October a flock of birds was noticed flying toward the southwest. As the Portuguese were reported to have made many of their discoveries by following the flight of birds, Pinzón suggested to Columbus that they follow the birds. Columbus consented, and the little fleet turned to the southwest over a sea as smooth, said Columbus, as the river at Seville, and with breezes as soft as those of Spain in the month of April.

Signs of the near approach of land now became more and more evident. Logs began to float past them, as well as green rushes, sticks that had been recently carved, and bits of sugar cane. Land birds became more and more numerous, while jays, ducks, and pelicans were frequently seen.

On the night of the 11th of October, about ten o'clock, Columbus, intently watching for land, as was his custom, suddenly saw a light moving up and down in the distance. At two o'clock the next morning (Friday, October 12, 1492) the lookout on the *Pinta* saw, by the bright moonlight, the long-looked-for coast line. The welcome cry

## Columbus and Magellan

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of "Land!" was heard, while the warning gun rang out on the quiet night.

At last the long years of trial and suffering brought richly deserved reward to the brave admiral. Land had been found by the westward route, and although he did not know it, Columbus had found a new world.

**12. The Landing in the New World.** — At the break of day Columbus saw a low and beautiful island stretching before him. He clad himself in his most gorgeous scarlet clothes, and with the captains of the other vessels was rowed ashore. In his hand he bore the flag of Spain. Each captain carried a banner, on which was a green cross with the letters *F* and *Y* — the initials of Ferdinand and Isabella (or Ysabella, as it was often written). All knelt and returned thanks to God, as they took possession of the land in the name of the crown of Spain.

The natives came near to view the strange scene,—the white men with their wonderful clothing, their arms, and their beautiful boats which, with their white sails, seemed like monstrous birds. They believed the visitors to have come from another world. To keep their good



*Landing in the New World*



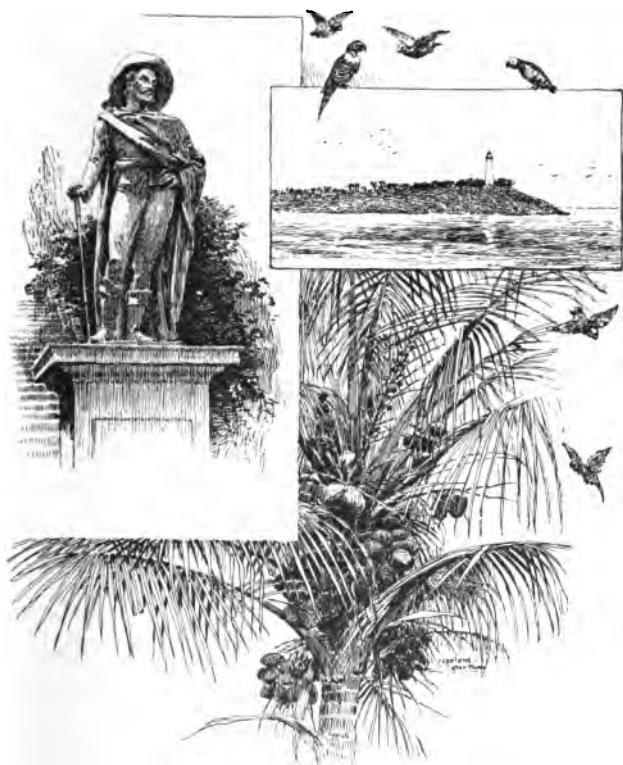
## Columbus and Magellan

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will Columbus gave them presents. These natives appeared to be large and strong. Their foreheads were broad and their hair coarse and black. They wore no clothing, but had painted their bodies in brilliant colors. For weapons they used spears tipped with fishbone. Their canoes, made for the most part of red cedar, were cut out of a single tree trunk, and were at times large enough to hold from forty to fifty men.

The natives called the island which had been discovered Guanahani. Columbus named it San Salvador, or Holy Redeemer. It is probably Watling island, one of the Bahamas, which received its modern name from an English pirate who lived in this region. After remaining here two days, Columbus resumed his journey, touching at the principal islands and taking possession. A high cross was erected upon each headland. To the large island south of San Salvador he gave the name Fernandina. It is now called Long island.

**13. The Discovery of Cuba.**—On the 28th of October Columbus saw for the first time the outlines of the beautiful "Pearl of the Antilles." It was called by the natives Cubanacan, which



*Watling Island*

## Columbus and Magellan

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means "the central province." The island was named by Columbus Juana, in honor of Prince Don Juan, son of the king and queen of Spain.

Columbus wrote of Juana, or Cuba, as it is now called: "It is very fertile, as in truth all the other islands are. . . There are many large bays around it, and it is crossed by beautiful rivers. One sees many high mountains, covered with trees of great height. These trees are green in all seasons, for when I saw them they were as beautiful as the trees of Spain in May. Some of the trees were in blossom, while others were bearing fruit. Birds were singing in the forests in countless numbers, even though it was the month of November. The palm trees, of which there are seven or eight different kinds, are higher and more beautiful than any I have ever seen before. Villages were seen near the seacoast, but as I discovered no large cities, and could not talk with the natives, who fled at our approach, I continued to the westward, thinking I would find great towns and cities."

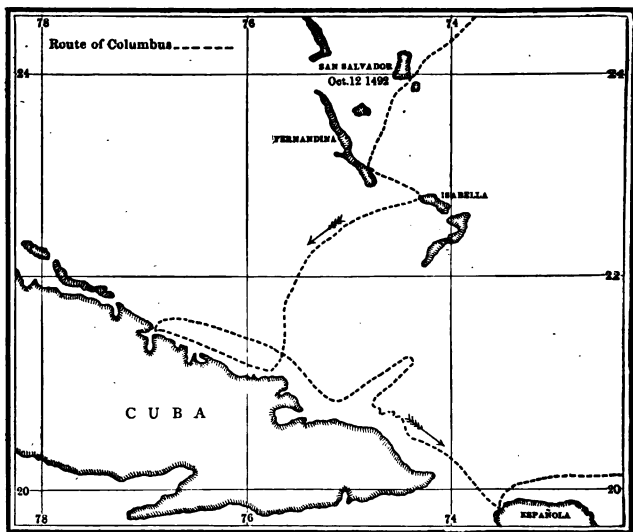
Columbus believed he was on the coast of Asia, near the great and rich cities of the Great Khan. From signs made by the Indians Columbus was



*Scene in Cuba*

## Columbus and Magellan

led to believe that the Khan lived a short distance inland. He therefore sent two messengers to give him letters from the king of Spain. One of the messengers was selected because of his knowledge of Arabic and other Oriental tongues, which,



*Route of Columbus in the New World*

it was thought, would be of great use in talking with the Khan.

With Indians as guides, the two Spaniards started forth. They bore with them many presents for the Great Khan. After traveling

## Columbus and His Discoveries

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toward the interior of the island for a distance of thirty-six miles, they reached a village of fifty houses. The natives crowded around the strangers, kissing their hands and feet. They believed that visitors from heaven had come to see them. The Spaniards, however, were disappointed when they found no great cities, as they had hoped, and no rich and beautiful palaces. Instead, only thatched huts were seen, and the poverty of the Indians showed that they had no gold.

The messengers of Columbus, therefore, started back to the ships. On the way they often saw the natives place rolls of leaves in their mouths. To the great surprise of the travelers, the natives lighted the leaves and smoked them. These rolls were called *tobaccos*. Through this voyage of Columbus the use of the tobacco plant was first brought to the knowledge of the people of Europe.

Another custom of the natives which so pleased the Spaniards that they adopted it for themselves was that of sleeping in nets. The natives hung these nets between trees or posts, and called them *hamacas*, from which we get our word hammocks.

## Columbus and Magellan

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Columbus now carefully explored the coast of Cuba. It was while doing this that he saw the *Pinta* sail away to the eastward. He flew signals to her to return. She did not obey the signals, however, but kept on her way, and the white sails of the vessel were soon lost below the horizon. Martin Pinzón had deserted Columbus. He had heard from the Indians of gold mines which he desired to secure for himself. He then hoped to sail for Spain with the news of the great discovery. This he believed would secure for himself honors and riches from the king of Spain.

With his two vessels Columbus sailed eastward, and soon saw on the horizon mountains that seemed to rise from the sea. The land was the island now called Haiti. Columbus, however, named it *La Isla Española* (Spanish island).

**14. Española or Haiti.** — In a description of the island of Haiti, Columbus told of the grandeur of its scenery. The mountains, he said, were of great size and beauty. Here were vast plains, groves, and fields of great fertility. He saw many excellent harbors and numerous rivers. He found many kinds of spices here, also gold



*Old Map of Haiti and Porto Rico*



## Columbus and Magellan

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and other metals. The natives of the island were afraid of the strange visitors, for they fled whenever the Spaniards drew near them. Columbus tried to win their good will by giving them presents of beads and pieces of bright-colored cloth.

It was on the 6th of December that Columbus entered the beautiful harbor which he named, in honor of the day, St. Nicholas—the Mole St. Nicholas of to-day. He then cruised along the north coast of Española, until on Christmas Day the *Santa Mari'a* ran on a sandbank and became a total wreck. As the *Pinta* had already deserted, only one vessel, the little *Niña*, remained. This vessel was too small to take her own crew and that of the *Santa Mari'a* back to Spain. It was decided, therefore, to build a fort with the timbers of the *Santa Mari'a*. They armed it with her guns, and left as many men as wished to stay to form a settlement. It was named *La Navidad*,—the Spanish word for Christmas. Forty-four chose to remain. Provisions, seeds, and ammunition sufficient for a year were left with them. They were urged by Columbus to treat the natives kindly. Ten Indians were taken on the *Niña* as presents for the Spanish sover-

## Columbus and His Discoveries

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eigns, and as examples of the new type of man in this unknown world.

The sails were now set for the homeward journey, and as the little boat sped along, a sail was seen in the distance. It was the ship of Pinzón, who had repented of his action, and was now anxious to place the *Pinta* once more under the command of Columbus.

**15. The Homeward Journey.**—On the 16th of January the two vessels saw the land fade behind them as they hurried on their homeward journey. Terrible storms threatened to swamp the little boats. So terrified were the sailors that all made a vow, if their lives were spared, to go in solemn procession to church at the first port they touched. Lest all knowledge of his great voyage should be lost if his vessels sank in the raging seas, Columbus wrote out a statement which he wrapped in oiled cloth and sealed in a cask. The cask was thrown overboard.

On the 18th of February, 1493, the two vessels sighted the islands that had been named by the Portuguese the Azores, from the large number of hawks or kites which were seen there. Here the Portuguese tried to seize the vessels, but



*The Azores*

## Columbus and His Discoveries

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Columbus set sail and escaped. The seas were again torn with gales of wind, and the little vessels were once more in such great danger that the admiral decided to seek the shelter of the port of Lisbon. On February 25 he entered the mouth of the Tagus, the tawny stream that encircling the picturesque city of Toledo passes through Lisbon and there enters the sea. Columbus sent a letter to the Spanish sovereigns and another to the king of Portugal, in whose waters the little vessels were now riding. The king of Portugal invited Columbus to court, and treated him with great kindness.

It was on the 15th of March, 1493, that Columbus reached once more with his vessels the little town of Palos, whose inhabitants poured out to see the returned voyagers. Gladly the bells of St. George and La Rábida welcomed the mariners. Upon reaching shore Columbus with his men went at once to the church of St. George to fulfill their vow and offer up thanks for their safe return.

The Spanish sovereigns were at Barcelona, and at once invited Columbus to come there. Without delay the admiral started for the court.



*Reception at Barcelona*

## Columbus and His Discoveries

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Every city through which he passed welcomed him with open arms. The streets were filled with people, anxious to see the great discoverer, and the Indians that he had brought with him from the New World. These Indians, painted in brilliant colors, with bracelets and earrings of gold, seemed to the simple people to have come from another planet.

As Columbus approached the court, the Spanish nobles came out to meet him. At last he reached the great city of Barcelona. The king and queen had had a vast tent erected in the open air. Here on a golden throne the sovereigns of Spain were surrounded by the nobility of the land. As Columbus drew near, all arose. The admiral, on bended knee, kissed the hands of the king and queen. He told them of his wonderful journey, of the beauty and riches of the lands which he had found. He showed them stuffed birds of brilliant plumage and rare plants. The Indians were an object of great interest to the sovereigns, especially to Queen Isabella. All the court afterward went to the royal chapel, where prayers of thanksgiving were offered for the safe return of the voyagers.



*Scene in Porto Rico*

## CHAPTER III

### SPANISH EXPLORATION IN AMERICA (1492-1533)

**16. Later Voyages of Columbus. Ponce de León.**—Columbus made three later voyages to the New World. Among the lands which he discovered were the Leeward islands of the Caribbean sea, and Jamaica, to which he gave the name Santiago—or St. James—the patron saint of Spain. He also discovered the mouth of the Orinoco; the coast of Honduras and of the isthmus of Panama.

It was on his second voyage that he sighted (November 19, 1493) the rich and beautiful island of Porto Rico. Columbus named it San Juan Bautista (St. John the Baptist). It was called by the natives Borinquén.

Among the members of this expedition was a soldier who, by his energy and his intelligence, rose steadily to higher honors. This man was Ponce de León. In 1508 he was sent from Española to explore the island of which the



## Columbus and Magellan

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Spaniards had had only a passing view. Ponce landed easily with his men, and was treated with great kindness by the natives. After a small quantity of gold had been found, Ponce returned to Española. He was appointed by the king governor of Porto Rico, but the appointment was recalled, because the right to name governors of lands in the New World belonged to Columbus or to his representative.

Ponce, however, was too active a man to remain in idleness. He had heard of a wonderful spring in a country to the north. This spring would restore youth to the aged, and Ponce made up his mind to find it. With three ships he sailed northwestward and reached on Easter Sunday a land, which he named, in honor of the day, Florida, from *Pascua Florida*, the Spanish term for Easter. Ponce found no spring, however, and soon returned. He now visited Spain and received another appointment as governor of Porto Rico, as the island was at this time called. The name San Juan Bautista was given to the capital, which was founded on a good harbor on the north coast. This capital, now called merely San Juan, is one of the two great ports of the

## Spanish Exploration in America

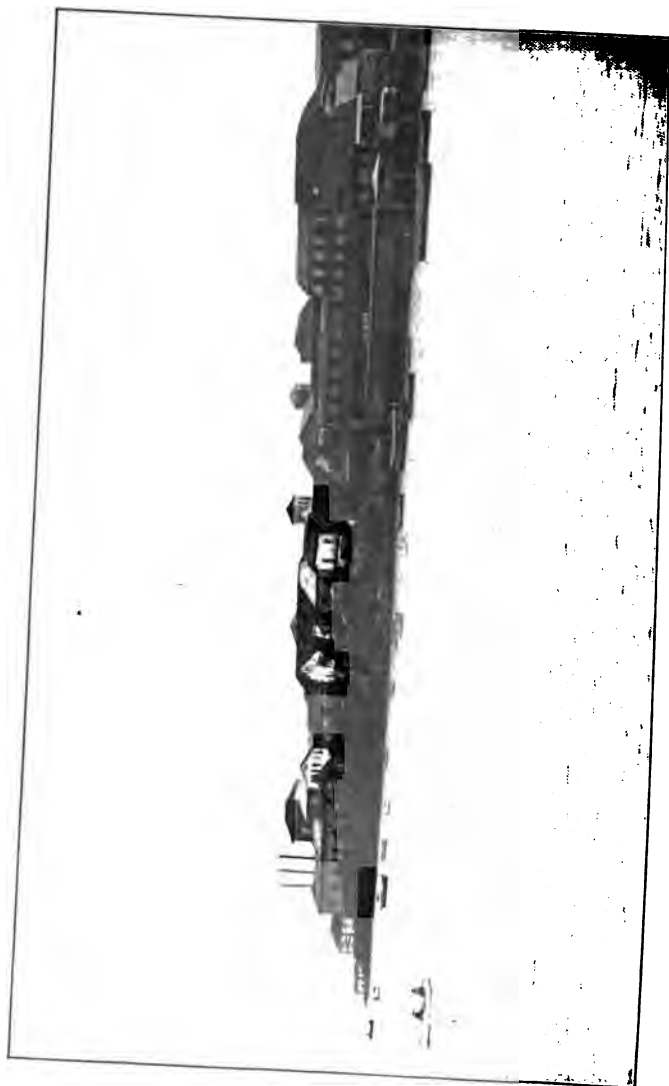
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island. The name of the explorer himself was given to the thriving city, Ponce, on the south coast.

About 1521 Ponce made another expedition to Florida, and was wounded by an arrow. He returned to Cuba to die, and his remains were later taken to his beloved island of Porto Rico, where they rest to this day in the city of San Juan.

**17. Balboa discovers the Pacific.**—Columbus believed that there was a large ocean somewhere to the west of Española. He had heard from the Indians of this great body of water, but failed to find it on any of his voyages. In 1513—twenty-one years after the discovery of America—this wonderful ocean was at last discovered by a Spaniard named Balboa.

This brave man started from Darien on the isthmus of Panama. He had one hundred and ninety men and a number of Indians to carry the burdens. His journey was full of toil and danger. He had to cut his way through the forests and the jungle; the route lay across high, rocky mountain ridges; the savage Indians fought him at every step, but he won their good will at last



## Spanish Exploration in America

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by giving them presents of looking-glasses, bells, and small hatchets. They then aided him by carrying some of the baggage. After twenty-five days of great labor and suffering, he reached (September 25, 1513) a ridge of the lofty mountains. Before him lay the Pacific, that vast waste of water that covers more than one third of the earth's surface!

Balboa, with tears of joy in his eyes, fell on his knees in prayer, as did all his comrades. Trees were chopped down and made into crosses. These crosses, stamped with the arms of the Spanish king, were then raised aloft to show that all the country was claimed for the crown of Spain.

Balboa was very anxious to reach the ocean that lay before him, but it was still a long journey. Rocky mountain ridges, dense forests, deep swamps, tribes of savage Indians, were before him, as he came down the heights from which he had first seen the great waters. After four days of hard toil, however, he reached the shore, and wading into the water with his sword in hand, claimed this ocean for the king of Spain.

He called the waters he discovered the South



*Balboa discovering the Pacific*

## Spanish Exploration in America

Sea. Some years later the name Pacific was given to this ocean by Magellan, and it is this name by which it is known to this day.

**18. Cortés conquers Mexico.** — The early Spanish explorers heard many tales of lands of gold to the westward of Cuba. To Hernando Cortés was given the command of an expedition to seek these lands. He started from Santiago, Cuba, November 18, 1518, sailed to the island of Trinidad, and cruised along the shores of Yucatan. He arrived in Mexico at the site of the present city of Vera Cruz in the spring of 1519. Scarcely had he landed when messengers arrived from Montezuma, the war chief of the Aztecs. These messengers asked, as best they could, what the Spaniards wished. Cortés replied that he wished to see the king or war chief, but they replied that it was not possible. In a short time other messengers came from Montezuma. They bore beautiful presents of gold and jewels. Montezuma refused to allow the Spaniards to come to him.

The Aztecs did not know how to write, but instead drew pictures. When, for instance, Montezuma's messengers returned, they showed him



*Vera Cruz*

## Spanish Exploration in America

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a picture. On this picture were drawn the ships of the Spaniards, the horses, and the men. Montezuma at once knew how many strangers had landed and how many ships they had. He had never seen a horse, and was of course terrified by the pictures of these animals.

The sight of the rich gifts in such great quantities aroused at once the Spaniards' thirst for gold, and Cortés resolved to go forward to Montezuma. That his men might have no hope of return, he sank all his ships. Nothing was now left for the soldiers except to go forward to victory or to death. There were only about five hundred and fifty Spaniards. Before them was a wild country in which lived hundreds of thousands of brave warriors who might prove hostile. The little band of Spaniards started about the middle of August (1519) on its perilous journey. The low lands of Mexico are covered with the dense jungles found in the torrid zone. Through these jungles Cortés had to cut a path. His men and horses were at times almost lost in the deep swamps. But he pushed on, and came into the higher lands. Here the beautiful vegetation, the lofty trees, the clear sky, and cool breezes





*The Route to the City of Mexico*

## Spanish Exploration in America

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rewarded the brave Spaniards for the hardships they had suffered. The land, as they went onward, became more and more hilly. They crossed, after great toil, one mountain ridge after another.

At last they reached the edge of the great plateau of Mexico, which is here seven thousand feet above the sea. Far to the westward on this high land was the city of Mexico, the home of Montezuma and the Aztecs. As the Spaniards moved onward, the warlike Tlascalans met them in battle, but were easily defeated. The Tlascalans knew at once that they were not strong enough to oppose these men with terrible guns that seemed to them to give forth thunder and lightning. They had never before seen horses, and these animals struck terror to their hearts. The Tlascalans were therefore glad to become friends to the Spaniards and to join their army. Another reason for this friendship was the desire of the Tlascalans to revenge themselves on the Aztecs. The Aztec nation was made up of three warlike tribes under the war chief Montezuma. They lived in the valley of Mexico. For years they had spread terror through the country,



*Hernando Cortés*

## Spanish Exploration in America

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waging war with terrible cruelty, and bearing off captives to be tortured to death.

With these new friends Cortés moved forward. He reached without great difficulty the city of Mexico. The war chief Montezuma, by a well-formed plan, became a captive of the Spaniards. The Mexicans for a time did not oppose the strangers, as they believed that the Spaniards would soon go back to their own country, and would give Montezuma his freedom. When, however, the Spaniards did not return, and Montezuma still remained a captive, the fury of the Mexicans burst forth. Cortés was driven from the city with fearful loss of life among his men. He was compelled to go back with his broken forces to Tlascala again.

Here a new army was formed. It was made up of a Spanish force of forty horsemen and five hundred and fifty foot soldiers. They had eight or nine cannon. With the Spaniards were one hundred and ten thousand Tlascalans. There were around the city of Mexico many canals on which the Mexicans used hundreds of war canoes. To win a victory over them the Spaniards felt it was necessary to secure boats. They therefore



*Cathedral of Mexico on Site of Aztec Temple*

## Spanish Exploration in America

built boats in sections small enough to be carried on the back of men and mules to the city of Mexico. There the sections were later put together on the banks of the canals. Everything was now ready for the forward march.

The Aztecs opposed them at every step. The war canoes attacked the boats of the Spaniards, but were completely defeated. Every street was blocked with stones and wooden beams, behind which the Aztecs fought with the greatest heroism. From the roofs of the houses stones were hurled upon the Spaniards and Tlascalans. For eight long months this bitter war was waged. At last the Spaniards carried the city, and the Aztec nation fell forever, August 13, 1521.

**19. Pizarro conquers Peru.**—Among the soldiers of Balboa, when he discovered the Pacific, was Francisco Pizarro. From the natives along the coast of Panama, Pizarro heard that there was a rich country to the south, named Peru. He decided to go in search of it at the first opportunity. He could neither read nor write, but he had a strong will, and men had faith in his ability to carry out his plans.

It was not until 1524, however, eleven years



*Palace of Cortés, Mexico*

## Spanish Exploration in America

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after he had first seen the Pacific with Balboa, that Pizarro was able to start on his southward voyage. He spent the following three years exploring the coasts of the present countries of Colombia and Ecuador. His men suffered from hunger, and many were killed by the Indians. At one time Pizarro received an order from Panama to allow any of his men to return there, if they wished to do so. Pizarro at once obeyed the order. Drawing a line, he called his men together. "Those who will go to the south with me, cross that line," he said. Only fourteen brave men crossed the line that meant danger, toil, and perhaps death. The others returned to Panama.

With his small force Pizarro sailed for five hundred miles down the coast of Peru, landing at many points. He learned of the riches of the country, with its mines of gold and silver. He was told of a wonderful road that stretched for fifteen hundred miles through the land. This road was built across the mountains, and was made partly of cement, so that it remains even to this day. Along this highway, at short distances from each other, lived fleet runners. When a message was to be sent, it was given to the first





*Scene in Peru*

## Spanish Exploration in America

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runner, who hurried to the second. He in turn ran at full speed to the third, and so on along the whole length of the great highway. In this way messages were sent with great rapidity for long distances.

Pizarro was told of the rich cities of the land, with their beautiful homes and palaces with roofs of gold. The ruler of this rich people was called the Inca.<sup>1</sup> The last Inca had left two sons. Each desired to rule the country, and as a result, war broke out between the brothers. Pizarro at this time returned to Panama, and later paid a visit to Spain. He was granted an audience by the king, who was so pleased with his reports of Peru that he appointed him governor of that country. Pizarro sailed at once from Spain for Panama. A new force of ships and men had been gathered for the conquest of the rich country of the Peruvians. Landing with one hundred and seventy men on the coast of Peru (1531), he marched along the great highway toward the heart of the country.

<sup>1</sup>The word "Inca" means chief. The Incas claimed to be descendants of the sun, and were venerated by the people as divine beings.



*Statue to Columbus in City of Mexico*

## Spanish Exploration in America

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The Peruvians made little effort to oppose the Spaniards. Pizarro soon learned that in the war between the brothers one had been captured and killed by his victorious rival. The successful brother was named Atahualpa. He sent messengers with costly presents to the Spaniards as they drew near to his capital. When he arrived in that city Pizarro asked to see the Inca, Atahualpa. Pizarro was surrounded by his men. They were on horseback, in full armor, with flags flying, making a beautiful picture in the bright sunshine. At last Atahualpa arrived. He was borne in a golden chair, and was clad in cloth of gold and silver. His subjects did not dare even to look up at him, but kept their eyes always on the ground. After a short interview, the Spaniards suddenly fell upon Atahualpa, seized him, and bore him off as a captive after killing by hundreds the Peruvians who tried to save him.

The unfortunate monarch offered to fill the room in which he was confined with golden vessels, if they would give him his freedom. His offer was accepted, and the gold in great quantities secured. But the Spaniards did not keep their promise. On the charge of plotting against them,



*Walls of the Incas*

## Spanish Exploration in America

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they put the unhappy Atahualpa to death. The great and rich country of Peru soon came (1533) under the rule of Spain.

Thus step by step nearly all of Central and South America, except Brazil, became the property of the crown of Spain.

**20. Division of the World.**—All the people of Europe believed that the voyages of Columbus had opened for Spain a westward route to the eagerly sought Spice islands.<sup>1</sup> As Vasco da Gama had given to Portugal an eastward path to these islands, it was probable that serious trouble might arise between the Portuguese and the Spaniards. At this time practically all the Christian nations were in communion with the Roman Catholic Church. Spain and Portugal, therefore, were glad to turn to the Supreme Pontiff, as head of the Church, to pass judgment on any disputed questions. As early as 1454

<sup>1</sup> "It is hard for us to understand this enthusiasm for spices, for which we care much less nowadays. One former use of spices was to preserve food, which could not then, as now, be carried rapidly, while still fresh, from place to place ; nor did our conveniences then exist for keeping it by the use of ice. Moreover, spice served to make even spoiled food more palatable than it would otherwise have been." — ROBINSON, "Western Europe," p. 350.

## Columbus and Magellan

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Portugal had asked Pope Nicholas the Fifth to confirm her title to the territory which the Portuguese had discovered along the coast of Africa. This request was granted. Later decrees of the Popes gave Portugal the title to all lands already found, or which should be found by them, not only from Morocco, southward, but even to the Far East. By these decrees Portugal obtained the sole right to the water route around Africa to India.

Spain did not long delay in securing from the Supreme Pontiff title to her discoveries. Less than two months after the return of Columbus, Pope Alexander the Sixth granted to Spain exclusive rights to the lands which she had just discovered. It was now more and more evident that there would soon be war between Spain and Portugal, unless the disputes arising from their recent discoveries should be settled. Both of these nations were very anxious to avoid war. They therefore asked the Pope to mark the boundary between their territories. The Pope believed that the fairest method would be to give to Spain the lands to the west, and to Portugal those to the east. He therefore drew a line,

## Spanish Exploration in America

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called the Line of Demarcation, from the north to the south pole, one hundred leagues west of any one of the Azores and the Cape Verde islands. It was supposed that these two groups of islands were on the same meridian.

This decision was acceptable to Portugal. She soon changed her mind, however, as she feared this division would forever shut her out from the New World across the Atlantic. She therefore asked to have the line moved farther westward, and with Spain's permission the line was drawn (June 7, 1494) three hundred and seventy leagues west of the Cape Verde islands. This change was a fortunate one for Portugal, since it gave her title to a part of South America, as we shall now see.



*The Division of the World  
made in 1494*

**21. Cabral discovers Brazil.**— The Portuguese were at this time frequently sending vessels to India to fetch the silks, dyestuffs, and spices of the rich Eastern ports. Early in the year 1500 Cabral, a Portuguese nobleman, sailed with a



## Columbus and Magellan

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splendid fleet of thirteen ships on the long journey to India. He planned to trade with the Oriental princes and to establish posts for commerce with India.

Cabral took with him rich presents to win the good will of the Eastern kings. Desiring to avoid the dangerous coast of Africa, he sailed farther westward than was usual. Without his knowing it, his vessels were carried by the great South Atlantic current to the west. To his great surprise he saw, one April morning, land on the horizon.

Cabral called the newly discovered country Vera Cruz (True Cross), a name later changed to Santa Cruz (Holy Cross). The name Brazil, by which it is now known, was given to it from the dyewood, which is exported in large quantities to Europe.

If this land were to the east of the Line of Demarcation, it belonged of course to Portugal. Cabral believed this to be a fact, and he therefore set up a large cross, and claimed the country for his king. At the same time he sent back a vessel to Portugal with the glad news of his discovery. It was later found that the Line did run through

## Spanish Exploration in America

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this part of the New World, and for this reason Portugal secured Brazil.<sup>1</sup> She held it for almost four hundred years, and the Portuguese language remains to this day the tongue of the people, while in nearly all the remainder of South America the Spanish language is spoken.

<sup>1</sup> The story of Cabral's further journey is full of interest. He reached India September 13, 1500, and established trading posts. He arrived home in Lisbon again July 23, 1501. In his cargo he had large quantities of spices, sandalwood, camphor, opium, and other drugs, besides porcelain and jewels. These were the articles most in demand in Europe. Bartholomew Di'az was a member of this expedition, and by a tragic fate was lost with his vessel in a typhoon off the cape he had discovered about fourteen years before.

## CHAPTER IV

### MAGELLAN'S EXPEDITION AROUND THE GLOBE (1519-1522)

**22. Ferdinand Magellan.** — The discovery of the New World and the voyages around Africa awakened the desire for exploration in all the nations of Europe. On the 20th of October, 1517, there entered the beautiful city of Seville a native of Portugal, who was destined soon to secure immortal fame. This man was Ferdinand Magellan.

He was born about 1480, among the mountains of northern Portugal. Being of a noble family, he was received at an early age as a page at the court of Lisbon.

Anxious, however, to seek his fortune in the Orient, Magellan joined (1505) the fleet of Almeida, the Viceroy of India, and sailed for the East. The fleet was made up of twenty-two ships, bearing no less than fifteen thousand men. The king of Portugal in person sailed with the ships as far as the mouth of the Tagus river. Almeida



*Ferdinand Magellan*

## Columbus and Magellan

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was ordered to build trading posts and to overthrow the power of the Arabs. Portugal desired the commerce of the East to flow into Europe through her capital, Lisbon.

For seven years Magellan remained in the service of Portugal in the East. They were years of the greatest activity. Under the Portuguese flag he fought battle after battle, besieged and captured city after city. 'The vessels of Portugal sailed through the strait of Malacca to the distant Moluccas or Spice islands, thus reaching at last (1512) the lands they had sought so long. When the flag of Portugal had been safely planted in the Orient, Magellan returned to his native land.

In 1513 war broke out between the Portuguese and the Moors of Morocco, and in one of the battles by which the Moorish power was overthrown Magellan was so severely wounded that he was lamed for life. He then returned to Lisbon and laid before the king plans for a westward voyage to the Spice islands. At the same time he asked the king for an increase in his pension.

The project for a westward voyage did not interest Dom Manoel, the king, as the eastward water route was now a certainty and was under



*Scene in the Moluccas*

## Columbus and Magellan

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the exclusive control of Portugal. The request for an increase of pension was denied on the spot.

Magellan then declared his intention of seeking service elsewhere, and asked permission to depart. The king said he might do as he pleased. Upon this Magellan desired to kiss the king's hand at parting, but the king would not offer it to him.

Magellan, thereupon, cast off his allegiance to Portugal and set out for Spain.

He arrived in Seville on the 20th of October, 1517. His plans were quickly laid before the king, Charles I, at that time only eighteen years of age. Magellan proved to the satisfaction of Charles that the Spice islands lay within the Spanish half of the world. With an expedition sailing westward Magellan declared that he would find a passage to the Pacific and the Moluccas. He believed South America sloped gradually to the west, as Africa did to the east. No passage, however, like that around the cape of Good Hope, had yet been found. Magellan, therefore, said he "would coast the whole continent till he came to the cape, which corresponds to the cape of

## Magellan's Expedition

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Good Hope, and would discover many new lands, and the way to the Spice islands."

By means of a globe which he had brought with him from Portugal, Magellan showed the king the route he intended to take. He proved to the king's satisfaction that this western expedition would nowhere enter territory claimed by Portugal, as the routes of the Portuguese lay to the eastward. Charles and his advisers, especially Bishop Fonseca of Burgos, who was at that time head of the colonial office of Spain, saw the value of Magellan's plans, and gave their approval for the expedition.

The contract was signed March 22, 1518, by King Charles. He agreed to fit out five ships, and promised that no other expedition should be sent out for ten years, except by royal permission. Magellan and a friend, Ruy Faleiro, — a famous map-maker and student of navigation, — were to receive one twentieth part of the profits of their discoveries. They were also to have the title of governors of any lands they might find on their journey.

Magellan now returned to Seville to complete his plans. No sooner did the Portuguese learn



## Columbus and Magellan

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of his success in securing the approval of the king and his council to his plans than they began to place obstacles in his path.

They urged Magellan, as a Portuguese, to give up his scheme, which they declared would imperil the glory of his native land. They urged him to return to Lisbon, where honors would be showered upon him. Magellan, however, knew too well what to expect from the king of Portugal, and firmly refused. The Portuguese then tried to influence the king.

At this time Dom Manoel, king of Portugal, was engaged to marry the sister of King Charles, and the Portuguese suggested that Magellan's expedition might cause a disagreement between the royal families. Charles, however, was now in earnest, and not only would not listen to the idea of giving up the expedition, but ordered Magellan to hasten to Seville and get the fleet ready. Five vessels were secured, — the *San Antonio* of one hundred and twenty tons burden, the *Trinidad* of one hundred and ten tons, at whose mast-head waved Magellan's pennant, the *Concepción* of ninety tons, the *Victoria* of eighty-five tons, and the *Santiago* of seventy-five tons. These

## Magellan's Expedition

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ships had decks, but they were old and poorly adapted for the great voyage.

Although great difficulties were met in securing sailors for the expedition, the preparations were at last complete. It is interesting to note some of the articles of trade and barter which were taken. On the list are quicksilver, vermilion, alum, colored cloths, ivory, velvet, red caps, handkerchiefs, fishhooks, combs, copper, knives, looking-glasses, and no less than twenty thousand small bells.

It was now August, 1519, and Magellan with his men, about two hundred and seventy in number, went to the church of Santa Mari'a de la Victoria in Seville. Here the royal standard was presented to him, and he solemnly swore to do all in his power to advance the interests of the king. His captains and men then took the oath of allegiance to the king and of obedience to the captain-general of the expedition — Magellan.

On the 10th of August, 1519, the sails were hoisted and the little fleet drifted with the current down the muddy waters of the Guadalquivir. At the mouth of this river is the port of San Lucar de Barrameda. Here they remained for

## Columbus and Magellan

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favorable winds until the 20th of September, 1519, when anchors were weighed, sails set, and the little flotilla had begun its wondrous journey. How many of these brave voyagers saw for the last time that day the vine-clad hills of sunny Spain!

**23. The Great Voyage.**—Magellan's ships took the lead as they steered for the Canary islands. That there might be no danger of the vessels losing sight of each other, they were ordered to follow Magellan's flag by day, and in the darkness or in a storm to watch a torch which was kept burning on the stern of Magellan's ship. On approaching land a cannon would be fired to inform the other vessels.

After six days they reached the island of Tenerife, of the Canary group, where they remained a few days for supplies. Again setting sail, they steered southward along the coast of Africa between the mainland and the Cape Verde islands. Up to this time they had enjoyed good weather and smooth seas. As they pushed farther south, they met terrific storms. Changing the course to the southwestward, it was not until the 29th of November, after almost two months of voyag-

## Magellan's Expedition

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ing on the broad Atlantic, that they saw the mainland of South America at cape St. Augustine. Pinzón, one of Columbus's captains, had discovered this cape nineteen years earlier.

Before them stretched the long reefs that reach out from the coast. They had reached the site of the present city of Pernambuco, where they were able to secure supplies of food. These consisted of fresh fruits, pineapples, sweet potatoes, and fowls, as well as plenty of fresh water, which they needed. Continuing on their journey along the coast of the continent they reached the bay called Rí'o de Janeiro. To this bay Magellan gave the name Santa Luci'a, as it was on St. Lucy's Day, December 13, that he entered it.

Magellan was glad indeed to anchor in the beautiful and serene harbor, and for thirteen days they rested here, repairing the vessels and trading with the natives. One of the members of the expedition, in his chronicle of the voyage, tells of this barter.<sup>1</sup> The natives gave for a knife

<sup>1</sup> This chronicler was an Italian, Antonio Pigafetta. He happened to be in Barcelona when the expedition was decided upon, and obtained permission to accompany Magellan. He kept an interesting record of the events of the entire journey.



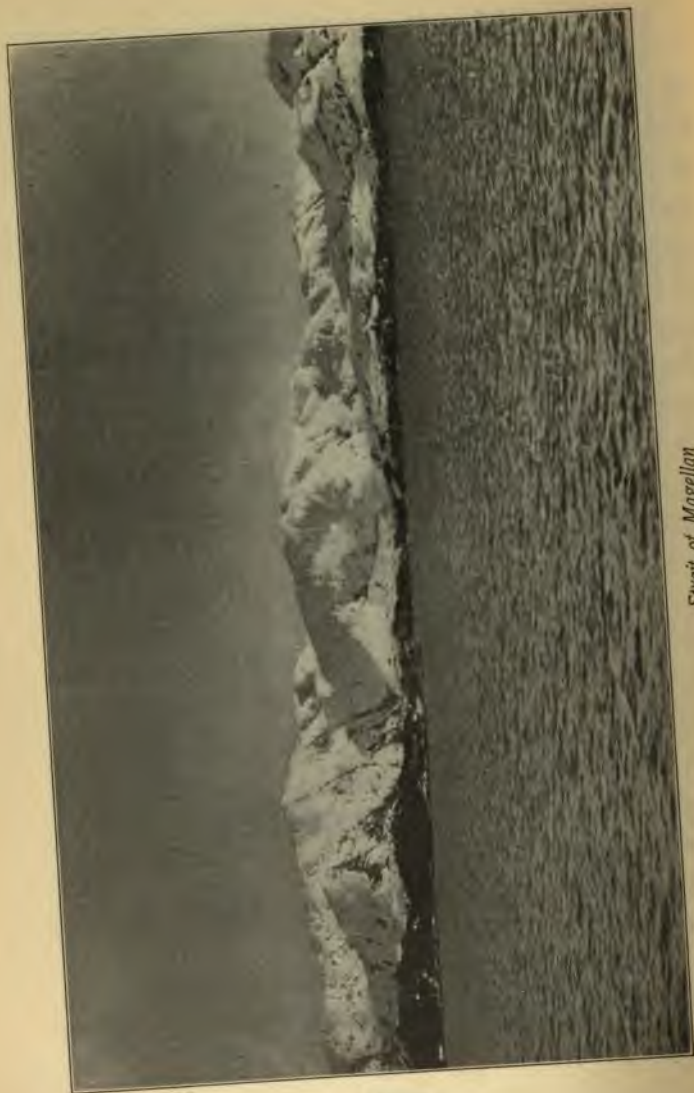
*Rio de Janeiro*

## Magellan's Expedition

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or a hook for catching fish five or six fowls, for a comb two geese, for a small mirror or a pair of scissors so much fish that ten men could have eaten of it, for a bell a full basket of fruit, for a king of cards five fowls, and the writer remarks of the last item, "They thought they were cheating me." One of the customs of these natives that shocked the Spaniards was the treatment of prisoners. Whenever an enemy was captured in war, they cut him into small pieces. These pieces were dried on their chimneys, and afterwards eaten with their ordinary food.

Before the coming of the Spaniards, it had not rained for two months. On the day of Magellan's arrival it rained, and the natives, believing that the strangers had brought the rain with them from heaven, treated them with great kindness. The little fleet again resumed its southward journey (December 26, 1519), and about the middle of January anchored at the mouth of the Río de la Plata, probably opposite the site of the present beautiful city of Buenos Ayres. Just four years previous to this time the Spaniards, under Juan Di'az de Solis, had entered this river while looking for a westward passage to the Spice islands.



*Strait of Magellan*

## Magellan's Expedition

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Solis and eight of his crew were captured, roasted, and eaten by the Indians in sight of their comrades. To the river was given the name Ri'o de Solis, but eleven years later the name was changed to Ri'o de la Plata or River of Silver, because plates of silver were found here in the homes of the natives.

Some days were spent in exploring the shallow waters of the river, with the hope of finding a passage to the great ocean on the west. The search was in vain, and once more the fleet started southward along the coast where the plains, rising in steps, stretched to the mountains in the west. The fearful storms that sweep along the southern coasts of South America now broke upon them. The cold became intense. At last they found (March 31, 1520) a refuge where they could pass the winter, now rapidly coming on them in these far southern latitudes. This harbor was named Port St. Julian. It was not only well protected from storms, but abounded in fish and birds, and had an abundance of wood and fresh water.

**24. The Mutiny and the Discovery of the Strait.**  
—As the winter advanced, Magellan believed it



## Columbus and Magellan

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to be necessary for their welfare to save the provisions. He therefore reduced the amount allowed to each person. At once evidences of mutiny appeared. There had been more or less discontent and even open rebellion on the part of some of the captains from the very beginning of the expedition. The fact that Magellan, a Portuguese, had been given command of the fleet by the king of Spain, had aroused from the first jealousy and hatred toward Magellan, on the part of Mendoza and Cartagena, two of the five captains. On the voyage across the Atlantic, Cartagena, captain of the *San Antonio*, was removed from his position for disobedience. The command of the ship was given to Mesquita, a kinsman in whom Magellan could place absolute trust. At this time, then, Quesada had command of the *Concepción*, Mendoza of the *Victoria*, Serrao of the *Santiago*, the smallest vessel of the fleet, while Magellan was, of course, in command of the flagship, the *Trinidad*.

On Easter Sunday night (April 1, 1520) the conspirators, Quesada, Cartagena, and Mendoza, carried out their plans. Rowing to the *San Antonio*, they quickly boarded the boat, placed

## Magellan's Expedition

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Mesquita, the captain, in irons, and disarmed the crew. One officer who resisted was mortally wounded by Quesada. Sebastián del Cano, of whom we shall hear more, to his everlasting disgrace joined the conspiracy. The mutineers now had under their control the *San Antonio*, the *Victoria*, and the *Concepción*. Apparently their success was complete.

Magellan knew nothing of the outbreak of the mutiny until the following morning, when from the *San Antonio* came news of the events of the previous night. Magellan sent a boat to each of the ships. The little *Santiago* alone acknowledged him as captain-general. The expedition was now indeed on the brink of disaster. Unless Magellan could regain control of his ships, he would be compelled to return to Spain in disgrace, as he could not proceed with only two vessels.

As was his custom, Magellan acted quickly. He sent a boat with five men under a trusted leader to the *Victoria*, with a letter for her captain, Mendoza, asking him to come to the flagship. Mendoza read the letter and at once declined to go or to acknowledge Magellan's

## Columbus and Magellan

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authority. Upon this the messenger of Magellan plunged a knife into Mendoza's heart. A boat with fifteen trusty men had meanwhile been stealthily sent from the flagship. This boat arrived just at the moment when Mendoza fell dead upon the deck, and her men, swarming over the sides of the *Victoria*, captured the ship. The captain-general now had three ships and the mutineers only two. Magellan's ships were moved to the entrance of the harbor to prevent the escape of the *San Antonio* and the *Concepción*.

As night came on, Magellan became more watchful. He feared lest the other ships might try to escape in the darkness. He was right in his fears, for the *San Antonio* was seen at midnight moving outward. Magellan's ship at once sailed alongside of her and grappled her. Magellan's men quickly poured over her sides and the *San Antonio* was won. One vessel, the *Concepción*, now remained in the hands of the mutineers. Quesada, her captain, seeing how hopeless was further opposition to Magellan, surrendered. Punishment quickly followed. Quesada was taken ashore and executed. Cartagena was left on shore when the vessels sailed and was

## Magellan's Expedition

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never heard from again. He probably fell a victim to the Indians. The mutiny was over and the victory won through the wonderful daring of the great captain-general.

While the fleet was at Port St. Julian, one of the natives appeared. He was much larger than the Spaniard. He was so tall that the tallest Spaniard, as they report, only reached to his waist. His face was painted red and yellow. An amusing incident occurred when a mirror was given to him. As he saw his face in it, with a terrific yell he jumped backward so violently that he knocked down three men. His feet, like those of the other natives, were wrapped in skins, for which reason Magellan called the people of this country Patagonians — the “clumsy-footed”—from the Spanish word *patagón*.

Magellan now sent the *Santiago* to cruise along the coast to find, if possible, the long-looked-for strait. Terrific storms broke over the little vessel, and she was cast on the shore a complete wreck. Her crew escaped and suffered untold hardships in working their way along the coast back to the fleet.

As the time for leaving these winter quarters

## Columbus and Magellan

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now drew near, Magellan set up a cross on a high hill as a sign that he had taken possession of the country in the name of the king of Spain. They had been nearly five months at Port St. Julian, when the little fleet hoisted sail to continue the journey. Two days later they reached the mouth of the Santa Cruz river, where they anchored. Here they found an abundance of fish, wood, and fresh water, and two months were spent at this point while waiting for the spring to arrive.

On October 18th, when the spring is well advanced in the southern hemisphere, the four vessels that now made up the fleet sailed southward, and three days later Magellan believed that he had discovered the long-sought strait that would open the way to the great Western ocean and the rich Spice islands. To the promontory at the entrance they gave the name cape of the Virgins. Magellan sent two vessels to explore the waters and find if it were really the hoped-for strait. After five days the vessels returned, gay with flags, and discharging cannon in triumph. One of the vessels reported that she had sailed westward three days without finding an end to the



*Tierra del Fuego*

## Columbus and Magellan

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strait. She said the depth of the water continued very great, and that the tide was stronger when it flowed to the westward than when it ran to the east.

Cheers of joy greeted these happy tidings. The fleet was ordered to enter the strait. To the southward smoke arose from numerous fires, and Magellan therefore called the country *Tierra del Fuego*—the “Land of Fire.” Of this part of the journey the chronicler, Pigafetta, writes: “In the strait we found at every half league a good port and place for anchoring; good water, wood of cedar, and fish like sardines, as well as a sweet herb [celery]. I think there is not in the world a more beautiful country or better strait than this one.”

After sailing in the strait for almost a month, Magellan called a council of his captains as to the future course. All urged him to go on to the end,—now that the great prize was within their grasp. Estevan Gomez, pilot of the *San Antonio*, urged a return to Spain. “The strait has been found,” he said. “Let us now go home and return with a new and larger flotilla.” Magellan answered that, even if they were com-

## Magellan's Expedition

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pelled to eat the leather on the ship's rigging, he would go on and would fulfill his promise to the king. He forbade, under pain of death, any one to speak of a return to Spain or to complain of a lack of provisions. Then, ordering the cannon to be discharged, he sailed forward, while the echoes of the artillery sounded through the strait.

Gomez, however, did not long defer the purpose he had in mind. His vessel, the *San Antonio*, of which he was pilot, was sent with the *Concepción* to explore one of the inlets of the strait. With a number of fellow-conspirators, he made a prisoner of Mesquita, the captain, and taking advantage of the darkness slipped by the *Concepción*. The *San Antonio* turned toward the east, passed out of the strait, and hurried back to Spain, where she arrived, May 6, 1521. Gomez told a tale full of falsehoods,—of Magellan's cruelty and incapacity, and of the failure of the expedition. He insinuated that Magellan as a Portuguese had deliberately wrecked the expedition. The unfortunate captain, Mesquita, was placed in prison, but certain features of the story having a rather suspicious appear-



## Columbus and Magellan

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ance, Gomez and his accomplices were arrested also.<sup>1</sup>

When the *Concepción* returned to Magellan without the *San Antonio*, the captain-general would not believe Gomez guilty of such treachery. He sent vessels back even to the cape of the Virgins, and when at last he felt compelled to sail onward, he buried letters with large signs over them, that the *San Antonio* might see them if she had merely lost her way. There were now only three vessels in the fleet when Magellan at length (November 28, 1520) passed out of the strait into the great ocean which he named the Pacific. This same ocean Balboa, seven years before, had named the South sea. It had required thirty-eight days to make the passage of the strait, a distance of three hundred and twenty miles. As they passed out, Magellan ordered artillery to be fired, and all shed tears of joy. They gave to the point at the western end the name Cabo Deseado — the “Longed-for Cape.” To the strait itself Magellan gave the name Canal de Todos

<sup>1</sup> The faithful Mesquita was in fact not released until the return in triumph of the *Victoria*, when the true facts became known. Even Magellan's wife was watched at this time, lest she attempt to fly to Portugal.

## Magellan's Expedition

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Los Santos (Strait of All Saints), but it is now known only by the name of the great discoverer.

**25. The Passage of the Pacific. The Ladrones.** — After emerging from the strait, the fleet took a northerly course along the west coast of South America. After two weeks' sailing, they boldly turned to the northwest to explore the unknown waste of waters before them. Little did they realize the sufferings that awaited them. For two months they saw no sight of land. Hunger, thirst, and disease, each claimed its victims daily.

As they sailed on day after day without relief, their sufferings became almost unbearable. They were compelled to eat biscuit filled with worms, and even sawdust was gathered up and devoured. The water became putrid, and so scarce that the smallest possible amount was given to each person. Rats even became a great delicacy, but "enough of them were not to be got," said one member of the expedition. An island was seen January 24, but it was uninhabited, and they were compelled to push on without securing provisions or water. After eleven days they saw another island, but it had neither food nor water.

## Columbus and Magellan

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They were now reduced to the extremity of eating the leather straps of the rigging, which they roasted and devoured eagerly. Scurvy broke out, caused by mixing salt water with fresh to boil their rice. The upper and lower gums of most of the men became so swollen that they could not eat. No less than nineteen died of this terrible disease. "I think," says the chronicler, "that never again will men undertake to perform such a voyage." It appeared as if the entire expedition would perish, as day after day they scanned in vain the western horizon for land.

At last their sufferings came to an end. On the 6th of March, ninety-eight days after they had last seen inhabited land, they reached the islands now called the Ladrões, where they secured fresh fruit and water. The quaint chronicler of the expedition says of the people: "They are tall and well made, and when they are born they are white; later they become brown. The houses are constructed of wood, covered with planks and fig leaves. The natives sleep on palm straw, which is soft and fine. These people have no weapons except sticks which have a fish bone at one end. They are poor, and are also



*Scene in the Ladrões*

## Columbus and Magellan

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great thieves. Therefore we called these islands the Robber (Ladrone) islands."

This name is commonly applied to them, but they are usually called by the Spaniards the Mariannes, in honor of Marianna of Austria, widow of Philip IV of Spain. Magellan called them Islands of the Lateen Sails (*Islas de las Velas Latinas*), from the large number of boats of this type that were sailing in these waters.

**26. Discovery of the Philippines.** — After securing provisions and water, the fleet sailed again (March 9, 1521) to the westward, and seven days later saw on the horizon a land of surpassing beauty. For the first time in the history of the world, the eye of a white man rested on the islands now known as the Philippines.

The land before them was Sámar, the beautiful heavily wooded island which forms part of the eastern boundary of the Philippine archipelago. Magellan carefully sailed his vessels among the shoals and entered the Surigao strait, as it is called to-day. He anchored before Malhón island, and set up tents on the shore for the sick.

Says the chronicler: "Monday, the 18th of March, after dinner, we saw a boat come to-

## Magellan's Expedition

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ward us with nine men in it; upon which the captain-general ordered that no one should move or speak without his permission. When they had come to our boat, their chief at once sought the captain-general, showing great joy at our arrival. The captain, seeing the kindly feeling of the natives toward us, ordered food and drink to be given to them, and he presented them with some red caps, looking-glasses, combs, bells, ivory, and other things. When the natives saw the kindness of the captain, they gave us some fish, a vessel filled with palm wine, figs more than a foot long [bananas], and two cochos [cocoanuts]. The captain, to do them greater honor, conducted them through the ship and showed them his cargo, — cloves, cinnamon, pepper, ginger, nutmeg, and all that was in the ship. He also had the guns fired, at which they were so much afraid that they wished to jump from the ship into the sea. We remained here eight days. The captain went every day to see the sick men on the shore, and he gave them with his own hand the milk of the cocoanut, which helped them greatly."

Magellan named the group of islands the Archipelago of St. Lazarus. This name was

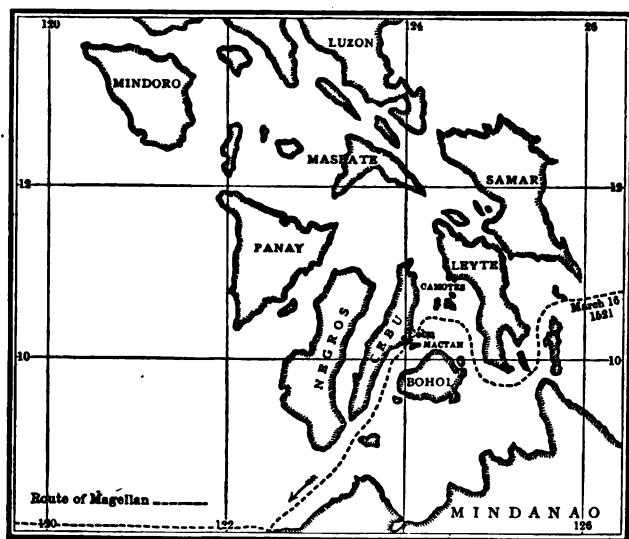


*Philip II of Spain*

## Magellan's Expedition

changed in 1542 to the present name, Philippines, in honor of Philip II of Spain.

27. **In the Philippines.** — On Monday, the 25th of March, the fleet again sailed. Passing by the northern coast of Mindanao they



*Route of Magellan's Fleet in the Philippines*

reached an island, probably the present Limasana, directly south of Leyte. With the king of this island the Spaniards became very friendly, so that his royal highness brought "dishes of fish and rice to the captain-general with his own



## Columbus and Magellan

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hand. Magellan gave him a Turkish robe of red and yellow and a red cap, and the ceremony of accepting each other upon terms of brotherhood was gone through." This ceremony of blood brotherhood consisted in drawing a little blood from the arm and sometimes the breast. This was drunk as they pledged to each other eternal friendship. Magellan told the king of the great size of the Pacific. He showed him his compass and charts, and explained as best he could how the ships were sailed at great distances from land.

After a week's delay Magellan was anxious to continue his journey. He asked the name of the port where he could best trade his cargo for spices and gold, and at the same time secure provisions for the ships. The king told him the best market was Cebú, and offered to pilot him there. The little fleet therefore started on its way, and sailed northward along Leyte. The beautiful shores of Bohol were on the left hand. Rounding this island they saw the Camotes islands to the north, and as they sailed westward the mountains of Cebú appeared on the horizon. Nearer and nearer drew the fleet to the island



*Views of Bohol*

## Columbus and Magellan

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that was to prove so fateful a place for many of the brave voyagers.

Passing between Cebú and the little island of Mactán, the fleet, gay with bunting and saluting with its heavy guns, anchored (Sunday, April 7, 1521) opposite the site where now stands the flourishing city of Cebú, with its great hemp market and its harbor, busy with shipping. It was a beautiful sight that greeted the voyagers. Before them they saw the fertile island of Cebú, with the heavily wooded mountains stretching backward from the coast till their crests were enveloped in the clouds.

The natives were greatly frightened at the report of the cannon and the appearance of the strange vessels. The interpreter was sent ashore, however, to assure them that Magellan desired only their friendship, and was anxious to secure provisions for the ships.

The interpreter told the king that his master was captain under the greatest king in the world, and was on his way to discover the Moluccas. However, as Magellan had heard so often of the kindness and courtesy of the king of Cebú, they desired to visit him and to secure provisions.



*Scenes in Cebu*

## Columbus and Magellan

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The king answered that the visitors were welcome, but it was the custom for all boats arriving at his country to pay him tribute.

The interpreter said that his captain, as the representative of so great a monarch as the king of Spain, would not pay tribute to any sovereign in the world, and that if the king of Cebú wished peace he could have peace, but if he wished for war, he could have war.

The king asked if the captain desired tribute for his emperor, and the interpreter answered, "No! simply trade." The king now took counsel with a Moro who had traded in Indian ports. He told the king of the power of Spain, and advised a treaty of peace. The king thereupon answered the interpreter that he wished peace and friendship with his captain. Drawing a little blood from his arm he sent it to Magellan. The captain-general Magellan now rowed ashore and met the king "who sat on a mat with his people around him. He was small and fat and quite naked, with only a loin cloth and headpiece of cloth. Heavy chains hung around his neck, and gold earrings with precious stones in them hung from his ears."

Magellan gave the king a robe of yellow and

## Magellan's Expedition

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violet silk, a red cap, a silver dish, and two gilt glasses, while the king gave the Spaniards baskets of rice, as well as goats, fowl, and pigs. They granted to the Spaniards the sole right to trade in the kingdom. Magellan now called a council of the neighboring chiefs and ordered them to swear allegiance to his new ally — the king of Cebú.

**28. Death of Magellan.** — On the island of Mactán, across the narrow strait from Cebú, lived a king who swore allegiance to the king of Cebú, but promptly repented of his act. He wished, he said, to be on terms of friendship with the Spaniards, and to prove it sent them presents; but he was not willing to become a subject to strangers or to the king of Cebú. Magellan felt it to be necessary to show these petty kings the power of the Spanish monarch, and at once prepared to invade the island of Mactán. With sixty Spaniards and one thousand natives under the king of Cebú, Magellan started not long after midnight, and at daybreak (April 27, 1521) was ready for the battle. A message was sent to the enemy, saying that they would be forgiven if they sent supplies and acknowledged the authority



*Statue to Magellan*

## Magellan's Expedition

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of the captain. Otherwise they would soon learn how severe were the wounds the Spanish lances could inflict.

The king of Mactán boldly answered that they too had lances. The day was now breaking, and preparations were made for battle. Magellan requested the king of Cebú to keep his men in the boats, that the Spaniards might show them how to fight. The reefs prevented the boats from reaching the coast, so the Spaniards, to the number of forty-eight, waded ashore. They were at once vigorously attacked by thousands of natives. The Spaniards fought with heroic bravery, but they were surrounded on all sides. Magellan, seeing the battle going against him, ordered a retreat. The men tried to reach the boats by wading. The natives now grew stronger in numbers every minute.

The chronicler, who fought by the side of Magellan, tells the rest of the mournful story: "Thus we fought for more than an hour, until an Indian succeeded in thrusting a cane lance into the captain's face. In irritation Magellan pierced the Indian's breast with his lance and left it in his body. He then tried to use his sword,



## Columbus and Magellan

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but could only draw it halfway, on account of a javelin wound in his right arm. The enemies, seeing this, all rushed against him, and one of them with a great weapon gave him a blow on the left leg, which brought the captain down on his face. Thereupon the Indians threw themselves upon him and ran him through with lances and scimeters and the other weapons which they had, so that they deprived of life, our mirror, our light, comfort, and true guide."

It was a mournful retreat to Cebú for the Spaniards. They sent a messenger to the king of Mactán, offering a large reward for the body of Magellan, but he refused to deliver it up, and it was never recovered. To-day a monument marks the supposed spot where the great captain laid down his life.

The defeat of the Spaniards immediately led to a change of feeling on the part of the king of Cebú, and he planned, by an act of the basest treachery, to destroy them, and to secure their ships and treasures. On a pretense of presenting gifts to the king of Spain, he invited the Spaniards to a banquet on the shore. Scarcely had the twenty-seven Spaniards reached the town when

## Magellan's Expedition

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they were surrounded, attacked, and killed. Not a survivor was left to tell the tale of the massacre.

The remaining Spaniards, one hundred and fifteen in number, decided to sail away at once. As their numbers were too few to manage with safety three ships, the cargo of the *Concepción* was removed, and she was burned off the shore of Bohol.

Sadness reigned over the little ships that now sailed to the southward. Of the five vessels that sailed so gayly from Seville only two, the *Victoria* and the *Trinidad*, now remained. Of the two hundred and seventy sailors who had gone forth with high hopes for fame and fortune, only one hundred and fifteen were left. Yet there was nothing for the survivors to do but to push onward. Passing Cebú they came in sight of the southern end of the island of Negros, where Dumaguete now stands, with its quaint Santa Catalina tower erected as a lookout against the invading Moros. On their left the voyagers saw the wooded island of Sequijor, and directly before them they discovered on the horizon the outlines of Mindanao. Here they made a brief visit.

The expedition was sadly in need of provisions,



*Santa Catalina Tower*

## Magellan's Expedition

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so they steered westward until they reached the island of Paragua or Palawan, as it is sometimes called. Here a generous supply of provisions was secured. It was late in June when the fleet was headed toward Borneo, and a few days later anchored in the harbor of Brunei, where they saw the houses built on piles over the water. After a month spent here, the fleet returned along the coast of Borneo and anchored near Banguay island, in the Balabac strait that separates North Borneo from Paragua of the Philippine group.

The vessels were badly in need of repairs, and six weeks were spent in fitting them out. Espiñosa was now captain of the *Trinidad* and commander-in-chief of the expedition, while Sebastián del Cano, who had taken part in the mutiny against Magellan, commanded the *Victoria*. The two vessels sailed eastward (September 27, 1521) and were again off the coast of Mindanao. Turning southward they passed through Basilan strait before the site of the present city of Zamboanga, and entering the great bay, skirted the shores of the island of Mindanao.

**29. The Spice Islands.**—The expedition was now rapidly approaching its long-looked-for goal.

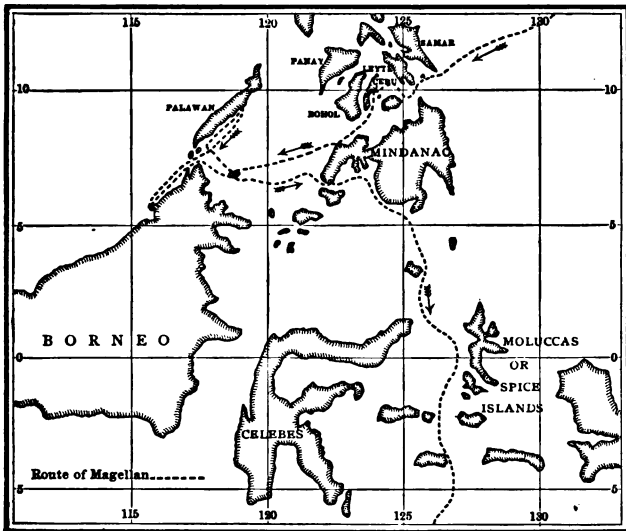


*Zamboanga*

## Magellan's Expedition

Directly south were the Moluccas, — the Spice islands, — and early in November they made out the outlines of the much-desired land.

Amid great rejoicing, the waving of banners, and the deafening report of artillery the boats



*The Philippines and Spice Islands*

came to anchor (November 8, 1521) at Tidore. After the usual greetings with the king of the island, the Spaniards secured their cargo of cloves, and were ready for the homeward journey.

## Columbus and Magellan

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They had found the strait from the Atlantic to the Pacific; they had traversed that great ocean; they had discovered the Philippines; they had found the Spice islands by a westward route; and now all were anxious to see once more the fair hills of Spain.

On Wednesday, the 18th of December, the sails were hoisted, when alas! the *Trinidad* was found to be leaking. In vain they tried to find the leak, and it was finally decided after a council had been held to send the *Victoria* alone back to Spain. The *Trinidad*, when fit to sail, was to go to Panama with her crew of fifty-three.

On the *Victoria* were forty-seven men. With these she sailed (December 21, 1521), after her crew had taken affectionate leave of their comrades on the *Trinidad* who had braved so many perils with them. Few of these gallant men were ever to meet again. Passing Buro island and crossing the Banda sea, the *Victoria* touched at some of the Sunda group. Her last stopping place in the Orient was Timor, where she secured provisions.

It was early in February, 1522, when she started on the last stage of her momentous

## Magellan's Expedition

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journey. More than three months elapsed before they sighted the cape of Good Hope. Lack of food and water had swept off many of her crew. The Cape Verde islands were reached July 9. The Portuguese discovered in some way the fact that the cargo was of cloves, and seized the thirteen men who were ashore at the time. Seeing the danger he was in, Sebastián del Cano raised the anchors of the *Victoria*, and although pursued, she escaped in safety. On Monday, the 8th of September, 1522, the *Victoria* reached Seville. Only eighteen men remained of all that had started three years before.

The welcome extended to the voyagers was princely indeed. With the booming of cannon and the cheers of the multitude the little band did not forget the vows they had made in moments of danger. On the day of their arrival they went in procession with tapers to the church of Santa Mari'a de la Victoria, where they offered up thanksgiving for the safe return from their perilous voyage. King Charles invited them to the court at Valladolid. The thirteen men seized by the Portuguese had been quickly released, and they now joined their comrades in the trip to



## Columbus and Magellan

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the court, where the wonderful story of their voyage was told.

Sebastián del Cano was given an annual pension and a coat of arms. The crest was a globe bearing the words *Primus circumdedisti me* — “You first sailed around me.”

**30. Settlement of the Philippines.**—Twenty years passed before the first expedition was sent to take possession of the islands which Magellan had discovered. The leader of this expedition was Villalobos. He sailed from Mexico, as the new-found islands had been placed under the rule of the Viceroy of Mexico. No important result came from this voyage of Villalobos except the naming of one of the islands Filipina, in honor of Prince Philip (afterwards Philip II) of Spain. The name Philippines (Filipinas in Spanish) was later given by Legaspi to the entire group, and took the place of the name Archipelago of St. Lazarus, which had been given by Magellan.

In 1564 Legaspi was sent with four ships and four hundred men to found permanent settlements in the islands. He had with him five members of the Augustinian order. Among them was Fray Urdaneta. This zealous priest in his youth



*Legaspi and Urdaneta*

## Columbus and Magellan

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had been a soldier in the Orient, and now came to preach the truths of the Christian Faith to the natives of these islands.

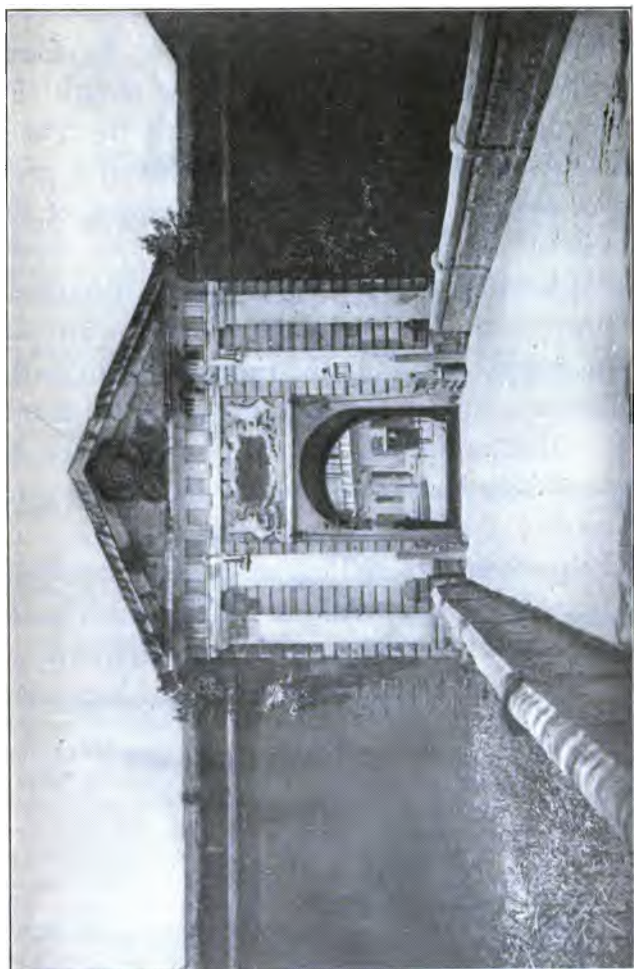
Legaspi visited Mindanao and some of the Visayan islands, especially Leyte and Bohol.



*The Royal Gate of Manila*

He arrived (April 27, 1565) at the island of Cebú, where he founded a city. This city, under its later name of Cebú, rose to be one of the greatest ports of the entire archipelago.

Legaspi sent his grandson Salcedo to explore the lands to the north. Luzón was visited, and



*The Walls of Manila*

## Columbus and Magellan

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Salcedo reached a great bay where he found flourishing native settlements at the mouth of a swiftly flowing river. This river was the Pasig, and here, in 1571, Legaspi founded the great city of Manila, which became the capital of the islands.

The work done by Legaspi was marvelous. He drove back the Portuguese, who came up from the Moluccas to dispute the right of Spain in the Philippines. He prevented the onward march of the Mohammedans, who had spread over the southern islands, and were slowly but surely gaining control of the entire archipelago.

The great energy of Legaspi laid in the islands the foundation of the rule of Spain, which lasted for almost four centuries, until the treaty of peace with the United States was signed at Paris, December 10, 1898.



## PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

Key : ãle, ăt, câre, ărm, fĩnãl, ăll ; ăve, ănd, hěr, recẽt ; ice, ill, admĩral ; ăld, ăn, fôr, anchqr ; ũse, ũp, fũr, awfũl ; fōod, fōot ; ch as in chop ; g as in go ; ng as in sing ; n as in ink ; th as in thin ; fi as ny in canyon ; oi as in oil ; ow as in cow.

Africa (ăf'rĩ kă).  
Alhambra (ăl hămb'bră).  
Almeida (ăl mă'ě dă).  
Andalusia (ăn dă lōo thě'ă).  
Andes (ăn'děz).  
Antilla (ăn tĩl'lă).  
Antilles (ăn tĩl'lěz).  
Arabia (ă ră'bĩ ă).  
Argentine (ăr'jẽn tĩn).  
Atahualpa (ă tă hwăl'pă).  
Azores (ă zōrz').  
Aztecs (ăz'těx).

Bahamas (bă hă'măş).  
Balabac (bă lă băc').  
Balboa (băl bō'ă).  
Banda (băn'dă).  
Banguet (băn găth').  
Barcelona (bărsə lō'nă).  
Basilan (bă sě'lăn).  
Bermudez (běr mũ'děth).  
Bohol (bō hōl').  
Bojador (bō hă dqr').  
Borinquén (bō rěn kěn').  
Borneo (bōr'ně ō).  
Brazil (bră zĩl').

Brunei (brōō nă'ě).  
Buenos Ayres (bwă'nōs i'rěs).  
Burgos (bōōr'gōs).  
Buro (bũ'rō).  
Cabo Deseado (kă'bō dă să ăh'dō).  
Cabot (kăb'qt).  
Cabral (kă brăl').  
Calicut (că'lĩ cũt).  
Camotes (kă mō'těs).  
Canal de Todos Los Santos (kă-năl' dă tō'dōs lōs săn'tōs).  
Cape Verde (věrd).  
Caribbean (kăr ĩb bě'ăn).  
Cartagena (kă tă hă'nă).  
Castile (kăs tēl').  
Catalonia (kă tă lō'ně ă).  
Cebu (sě bōō').  
Chile (chě'lă).  
China (chĩ'nă).  
Christmas (krĩs'măş).  
Cochos (kō'chōs).  
Columbus (kō lũm'bũs).  
Concepción (kõn sěp si ăn').  
Constantinople (kõn stăn tĩ nō'pl).  
Cordova (kōr'dō vă).

## Pronouncing Vocabulary

Cortés (kôr tâs').  
Cuba (kû'bạ).  
Cubanacan (ku bă nă'kạ).

Darien (da'rẹ ến).  
December (dẻ sẻm'bẻr).  
Díaz (dẻ'ăz).  
Diego (dẻ ă'gỏ).  
Dom Manoel (dỏm măn wẻl').  
Don Juan (dỏn hwăn').  
Dumaguete (dỏo mạ gắ'tẻ).

Ecuador (ẻk wắ dỏr').  
Egypt (ẻ'jẻpt).  
Española (ẻs păn yỏ'lạ).  
Españosa (ẻs pẻn yo'sạ).  
Estevan (ẻs tắ'văn).  
Europe (ủ'rỏp).

February (ẻbẻ'rủ ă rẻ).  
Fernandina (ẻẻr năn dẻ'nạ).  
Florida (ẻlỏr'ỉ dạ).  
Fonseca (ẻỏn sắ'kạ).  
France (ẻrắns).

Genoa (ẻẻn'ỏ ạ).  
Gomez (gỏ'mẻz).  
Granada (grắ nắ'dắ).  
Guadalquivir (gwắ dắl kẻ vẻr').  
Guanahani (gwạ nắ hắ'nẻ).  
Guatemala (gwạ tắ mắ'lắ).

Haiti (hắ'tỉ).  
Hamaca (hắ mắ'kạ).  
Hernando (ẻr năn'dỏ).  
Hindustan (hỉn dỏo'stắn').  
Honduras (hỏn dỏo'rạs).

Inca (ỉn'kạ).  
India (ỉn'dỉ ạ).  
Indian (ỉn'dỉ ạn).  
Isabella (ỉs ạ bẻl'lạ).  
Islas de les Velas Latinas (ỉs'lắs  
dắ lắs vắ'lắs lắ tỉ'nạs).  
Italian (ỉ tắl'yạn).

Jamaica (jắ mắ'kạ).  
Juana (hwắ'nạ).  
Juan Díaz de Solis (hwăn' dẻ'ăz  
dắ sỏ'lỉs).  
Juan Perez (hwăn' pắ'rẻth).

Khan (kăn).

Ladrones (lạ drỏn'ẻs).  
La Navidad (lắ nắ ví dắd').  
Lazarus (lắ'zắ rửs).  
Legaspi (ẻẻ gắs'pỉ).  
León (lắ ỏn').  
Leyte (lắ'ẻ tắ).  
Lima (ẻ'ắ mắ).  
Limasana (ẻẻ mắ sắ'nắ).  
Lisbon (ỉlẻ'bỏn).  
Luzón (lỏo sỏn').

Mactán (mắk tắn').  
Madeira (mạ dẻ'rạ).  
Magellan (mạ jẻl'ạn).  
Malakka (mạ lắk'ạ).  
Malhón (mắl hỏn').  
Manila (mạ nỉ'lạ).  
Marchena (mắrchắ'nạ).  
Mariannes (mạ rẻ ắn'ẻs).  
Mediterranean (mẻdỉ tẻr rắ'nẻ ạn).  
Mesquita (mẻs kẻ'tạ).  
Mexicans (mẻks'ỉ kạs).

## Pronouncing Vocabulary

Mexico (mĕks'ī kō).  
 Mindanao (mĕn dā nā'ō).  
 Mohammed (mō hām'mĕd).  
 Moluccas (mō lŭk'az).  
 Montezuma (mōn tĕ zōō'mā).  
 Morocco (mō rōk'ō).

Natal (nā tāl').  
 Negros (nā'grōs).  
 Nicaragua (nĕ kā rā'gwā).  
 Niña (nĕn'yā).

Orinoco (ō rīnō'kō).

Pacific (pā sīf'īk).  
 Palawan (pā lā'wān).  
 Palos (pā'lōs).  
 Panamá (pān ā mā').  
 Paragua (pā rā'gwā).  
 Pascua Florida (pās kwā flō rē'dā).  
 Pasig (pā sīg').  
 Patagón (pāt ā gōn').  
 Patagonians (pāt ā gō'nī āns).  
 Pernambuco (pĕr nām bōō'kō).  
 Persia (pĕr'shī ā).  
 Peru (pĕ roo').  
 Philippines (fīl'īp īns).  
 Pigafetta (pĕg ā fĕt'tā).  
 Pinta (pĕn'tā).  
 Pinzón (pĕn thōn').  
 Pizarro (pī thār'ō).  
 Ponce de León (pōn'thā dā lā ōn').  
 Porto Rico (pōr'tō rē'kō).  
 Portugal (pōr'tū gal).  
 Portuguese (pōr'tū gēz).  
 Quesada (kā sā'dā).

Rio de Janeiro (rē'ō dā jā nā'ē rō).  
 Rio de la Plata (rē'ō dā lā plā'tā).  
 Ruy Faleiro (rōō'ē fā lā'ē rō).

Saint Augustine (sānt ā'gŭs tĕn).  
 Salamanca (sā lā mǎn'cā).  
 Salcedo (sāl sā'dō).  
 Samar (sā'mār').  
 San Antonio (sān ān tō'nī ō).  
 San Juan Bautista (sān hŭān  
 bow tīs'tā).  
 San Lucar de Barrameda (sān lōō-  
 kār' dā bā rā mā'dā).  
 San Salvador (sān sālŭā dōr').  
 Santa Catalina (sān'tā cāt ā lī'nā).  
 Santa Lucía (sān'tā lōō sē'ā).  
 Santa María de la Victoria (sān'tā  
 mā rē'a dā lā vīc tō'rē ā).  
 Santiago (sān tē ā'gō).  
 Santo Domingo (sān'tō dō mīn'gō).  
 Santos (sān'tōs).  
 Sargasso (sār gās'sō).  
 Sebastián del Cano (sā bās tī ān'  
 dēl kā'nō).  
 Serrao (sār ā'ō).  
 Seville (sā vīl'yā).  
 Siquijor (sē kē hōr').  
 Spain (spān).  
 Spaniard (spān'yĕrd).  
 Sumatra (sōō mā'trā).  
 Sunda (sŭn'dā).  
 Tagus (tā'gŭs).  
 Te Deum (tē dē'ŭm).  
 Tenerife (tĕn ĕr rīf').  
 Tidor (tē dōr').  
 Tierra del Fuego (tē ā'rā dēl fwā'-  
 gō).



## Pronouncing Vocabulary

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Timor (tē mōr').

Tinto (tēn'tō).

Tlascalans (tlās kā'lāns).

Toledo (tō lā'dō).

Toscanelli (tōs kā nēl'ē).

Trinidad (trīn ī dād').

Urdaneta (ōōr dā nā'tā).

Vasco da Gama (vās'kō dā gā'mā).

Venice (vēn'is).

Vera Cruz (vā'rā krōōs').

Verrazano (vā rā tsā'nō).

Vespuccius (vēs pū'shūs).

Victoria (vīk tō'rē ā).

Watling (wōt'līng).

Yucatan (yōō kā tāt').

Zamboanga (zām bō ān'gā).

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